



Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2024

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Washington, DC 20460**

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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2024

In fiscal year 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency's revitalized enforcement and compliance assurance program addressed 21st century environmental challenges, provided a fair and robust approach to enforcement, and held polluters accountable across the Nation. Work completed this fiscal year will help ensure clean air, safe drinking water, healthy rivers and streams, reduced land contamination, and fewer chemical accidents and toxic exposures. EPA delivered results from implementation of new strategies, including the first-ever  EPA's Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy (pdf) <https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf> (336.37 KB) to address climate change and the  Strategic Civil-Criminal Enforcement Policy (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/strategic-civil-criminal-enforcement-policy-april-2024.pdf>> (448.63 KB) to promote greater partnership between our civil and criminal enforcement programs.

Over the past two years, EPA achieved stronger enforcement and compliance assurance results than any time since 2017. Specifically, EPA

- Completed **record-breaking, precedent-setting cases**, including the largest mobile source and stationary source Clean Air Act settlements in history;
- Cut **climate super pollutants** like hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) that are unlawfully imported through our country's borders and ports and methane emissions at oil and gas fields and landfills;

- **Addressed impacts to communities overburdened by pollution**, through increased inspections and enforcement including completing 184 air toxics inspections in 27 priority communities;
 - Ensured public water systems are following laws designed to prevent dangerous contamination and ensure everyone living in the United States has access to **safe drinking water**;
 - Made significant accomplishments across all our **National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives** to provide clean air, safe water, and reduced chemical exposure.
-

Working for Your Community

EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program focuses on identifying and addressing noncompliance and contaminated sites that adversely impact the health of communities through vigorous criminal and civil enforcement.

Protecting Health and the Environment

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-protecting-health-and>

Ensuring clean air, safe drinking and recreational water, cleanup of contaminated land, and reduced exposure to toxic chemicals.

Climate Change <https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-climate-change>

Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing climate resilience to address the existential threat of climate change.

Environmental Justice <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-environmental-justice>>

Driving pollution reductions in overburdened and underserved communities across the Nation.

National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>>

Focusing enforcement and compliance resources on the most serious environmental violations using national program priorities

Fulfilling Our Mission

Ensuring compliance with environmental laws and addressing violations that pose the greatest threat to human health and the environment in a fair and equitable manner.

FY 2024 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance by the Numbers

- 2.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions were reduced, treated, or eliminated, which is the equivalent of taking nearly 630,000 cars off the road for a year
- 227 million pounds of pollution eliminated in communities overburdened by pollution, the highest total ever
- \$1.7 billion in administrative and judicial penalties, the highest level since FY 2017
- 1,851 civil cases concluded – the highest number since FY 2017
- 121 criminal defendants charged, the highest since FY 2019
- 8,500+ inspections, nearly 10% increase from FY 2023, and the highest since FY 2017

- 53% of inspections in areas with potential environmental justice concerns
- 82% of completed Superfund enforcement settlement agreements at sites in overburdened communities

Year in Review



Provides highlights from FY 2024 and EPA's efforts to revitalize enforcement, protect communities, and hold polluters accountable.

Read about EPA's Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-year-review>>

Criminal Enforcement



The criminal enforcement program investigates and assists in the prosecution of knowing or negligent environmental violations.

Read about Criminal Enforcement
Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-criminal-enforcement>>

Civil Enforcement



Civil enforcement actions deter future violations and ensure a level playing field for the regulated community.

Read about Civil Enforcement Results

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-civil-enforcement>

Superfund Enforcement



Superfund enforcement is critical to getting sites cleaned up and preserving taxpayer dollars and the Superfund Trust Fund.

Read about Superfund Enforcement
Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-superfund-enforcement>>

Federal Facilities



Federal agencies and their facilities must comply with environmental laws and requirements in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated facility.

Read about Federal Facilities Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-superfund-enforcement>>

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federal-facilities>

Compliance Assurance

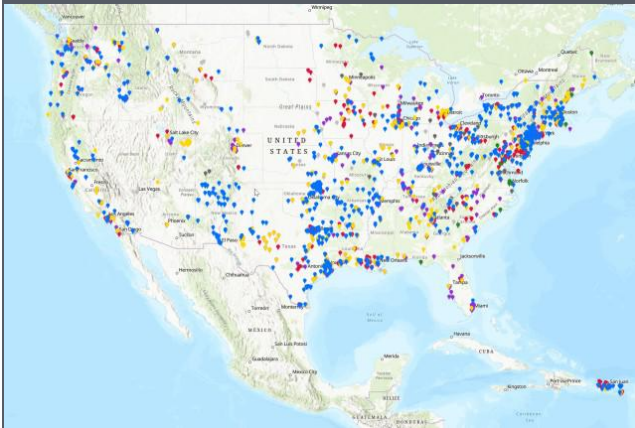


Compliance is one of the key components EPA uses to ensure regulated community obey environmental laws and regulations.

Read about Compliance Assurance
Results

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-compliance-assurance>>

Annual Results Maps

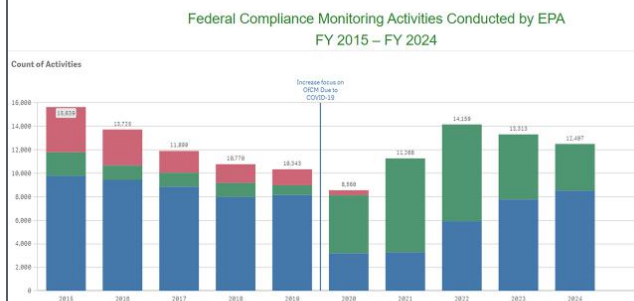


Find concluded enforcement cases, on-site compliance inspections, and current cleanup work on their respective interactive maps.

View Results Maps

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-maps>>

Data and Trends



Charts and graphs displaying the Fiscal Year 2024 Accomplishments and overall Trends from Fiscal Years 2015 – 2024.

View Data and Trends

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-data-and-trends>>

Annual Results Press Release

EPA's Annual Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Results Include Strongest Outcomes Since 2017 <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epas-annual-enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-results-include-strongest-outcomes>> (12/5/2024)

Contact Us <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/forms/enforcement-contact-us>> to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Last updated on December 5, 2024



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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Protecting Health and the Environment

The Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program is committed to ensuring clean air, safe drinking water, healthy rivers and streams, and reduced exposure to toxic chemicals in communities across the Nation. In fiscal year 2024, EPA delivered outcomes in all these key areas that directly impact human health and the environment, while also taking decisive action to reduce climate change and promote environmental justice in communities overburdened by pollution. Precedent-setting cases, record-breaking penalties, and increased onsite inspections to address noncompliance helped protect public health and the environment and will provide benefits in the years ahead.

The following highlights EPA's efforts to fulfill the agency's mission to protect human health and the environment, reduce exposure to harmful pollution and clean up contamination in our communities.

Cleaner Air and Climate Pollutant Reductions

EPA conducted compliance monitoring and finalized settlement agreements to ensure compliance with the Clean Air Act. Climate super pollutants, toxic and hazardous air pollutants, and criteria air pollutants associated with air quality standards were reduced as a result of EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance work. Outcomes include:

- Conducting over 184 inspections in the 27 communities included in EPA's air toxics initiative, which focuses on overburdened and underserved communities;
- Concluding enforcement actions, which reduced 636 tons of smog-producing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and 95 tons of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) per year;
- 2.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent greenhouse gas emissions reduced, treated, or prevented;
- 41 M pounds of emissions prevented from mobile sources such as cars and trucks; and
- 51 defendants were charged and over \$6.6M in criminal fines were paid by defendants related to illegal modification of vehicle emission monitoring systems.

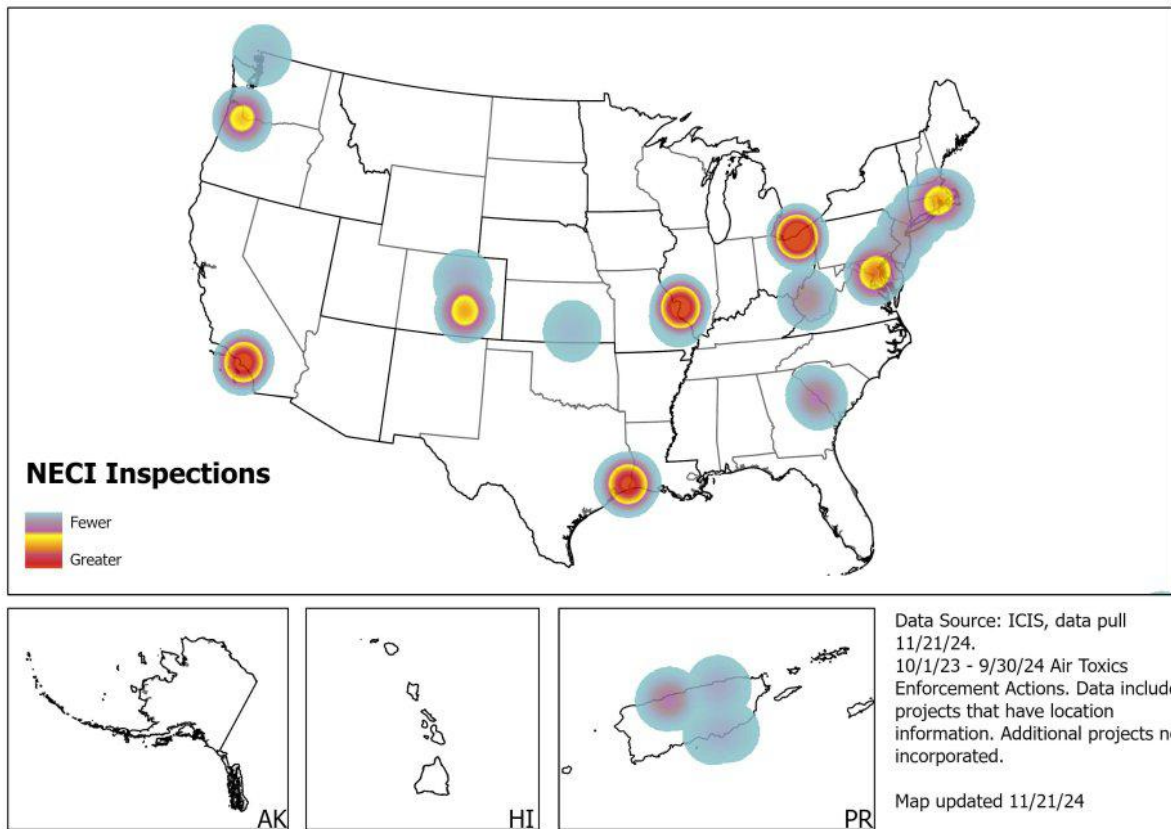
“EPA’s enforcement and compliance assurance accomplishments this fiscal year were anchored by the principle of upholding the rule of law to protect public health and the environment. Everyone living in the United States deserves to be able to breathe clean air, drink safe water, and live in communities free from toxic chemical exposure.”

David M. Uhlmann, Assistant Administrator of EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance

Cleaner Air: Case in Focus

In February 2024, EPA reached a settlement with Allied Waste Niagara Falls Landfill, LLC (Allied) for Clean Air Act violations at its landfill in Niagara Falls, NY. Under the settlement, Allied will pay a \$671,000 penalty and operate a gas collection and control system to reduce the amount of harmful chemicals, primarily methane, as well as other harmful organic compounds, released into the air. In addition to causing adverse climate effects, these pollutants are known or suspected to be carcinogens and to cause damage to the kidneys, liver, and central nervous system. In addition to the estimated elimination of 86,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent methane emissions, the gas collection and control system that Allied will operate and the operational changes it will implement will prevent an additional 32 metric tons of non-methane landfill gas emissions per year. These improvements will also provide safeguards from toxic releases to air to benefit the health of the people working and living near this landfill.

Heat Map of FY24 Inspections Conducted Under the Reducing Air Toxics in Overburdened Communities NECI



Heat Map of FY24 Inspections Conducted Under the Reducing Air Toxics in Overburdened Communities NECI

Safe Drinking Water and Recreational Water

EPA conducted compliance monitoring and finalized settlement agreements to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Clean Water Act for public access to safe drinking water and other water resources. The agency also worked to ensure community water systems are resilient against the increasing number of cyberattacks. Discharges and



Image depicts two people fishing

pollutants impacting our nation's water were reduced because of enforcement and compliance assurance work completed in FY 2024. Outcomes include:

- Over 1.5 million people protected by SDWA enforcement.
- Over 331 million gallons of untreated discharge eliminated.
- Restored or created over 4,400 acres of wetlands.
- EPA led or accompanied state agencies on 238 community water systems (CWS) inspections and performed off-site compliance monitoring of 133 systems.
- Conducted cybersecurity compliance assessments during 206 of the 261 on-site inspections at CWSs.

Safe Drinking Water: Case in Focus

In August 2024, the San Carlos Apache Tribe agreed to continue its work to bring the San Carlos Wastewater Treatment Facility and three drinking water systems owned and operated by the Tribe into compliance with the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Under the agreement, the Tribe will submit a compliance plan detailing the steps it will take to prevent future unauthorized discharges and corrective action plans that will guide the specific work needed to address significant deficiencies identified in 2022 at the Upper Seven Mile, Bylas, and Lower Peridot drinking water systems.

Cleaning Up Contaminated Lands

EPA's Superfund enforcement program revitalizes communities and remediates areas scarred by pollution. The Superfund enforcement program continued its mission to ensure the cleanup of contaminated sites and restore them to productive use, especially in overburdened and underserved communities that have borne more than their share of harmful pollution. Outcomes include:

- Completed 84 enforcement agreements, along with 29 comfort/status letters, at 97 Superfund sites for site investigations, cleanup, and returning property to productive reuse.

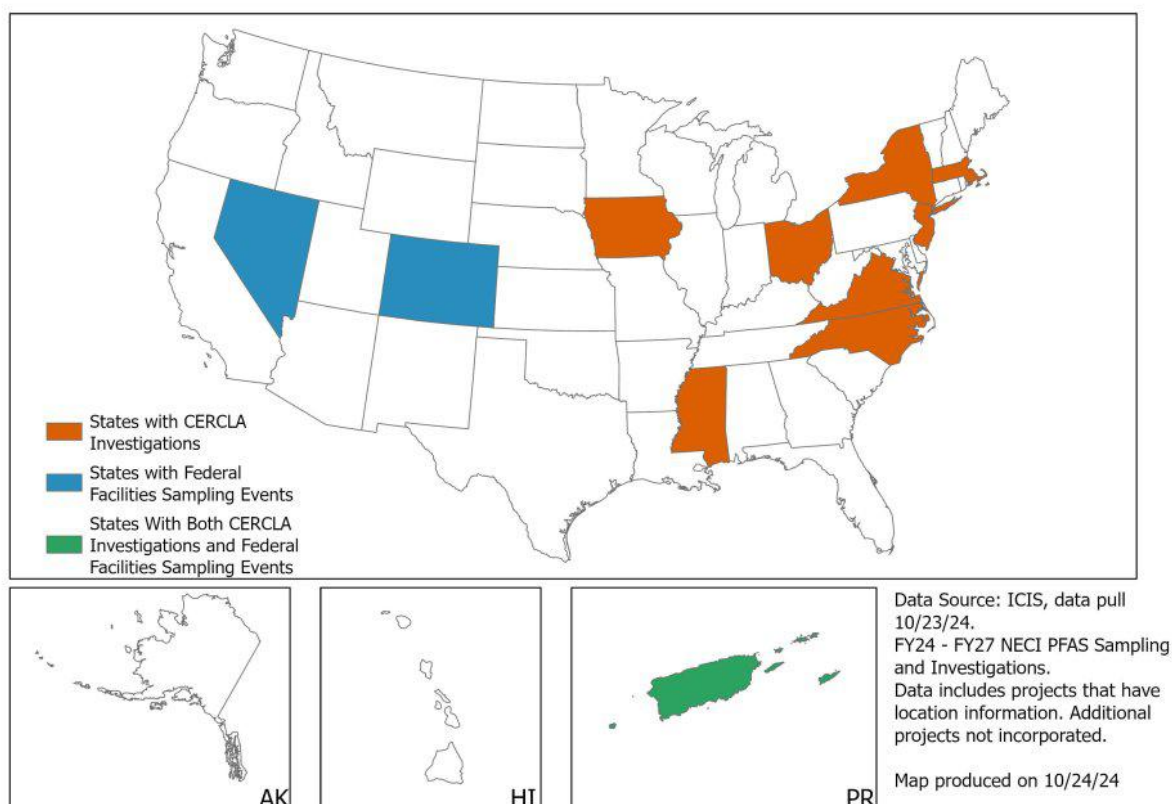
- Finalized settlement agreements resulting in cleanups in communities where approximately 611,662 people live within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site with 96% (584,184) living in communities already overburdened with pollution.
- Conducted sampling and assessments to evaluate potential contamination at 11 major per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) manufacturing facilities across the Nation as important steps towards holding accountable those who are responsible for the PFAS contamination at those facilities.

Land Cleanup: Case in Focus

In July 2024, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order (UAO) to the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group (LDWG) (The Boeing Company, city of Seattle, and King County, WA) to start critical cleanup work at the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site in Washington State. The UAO, valued at \$96 million, will allow in-river work to begin, while a settlement addressing the entire cleanup is expected to be finalized in the near future.

The UAO benefits the surrounding community by ensuring cleanup proceeds while further negotiations with potentially responsible parties or PRPs are underway. The waterway poses a risk to human health and the environment and is contaminated with polychlorinated bisphenols (PCBs), arsenic, carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins, and furans. Eating fish and shellfish from the waterway and contact with the contaminated sediments also pose health threats. EPA issued this UAO to ensure work could begin during the construction window to protect migrating fish, moving cleanup forward and preserving access to waterway resources relied upon by area Tribes and communities.

State Map of FY24 Federal Facilities Sampling Events and CERCLA Investigations under the Addressing Exposure to PFAS NECI



State Map of FY24 Federal Facilities Sampling Events and CERCLA Investigations under the Addressing Exposure to PFAS NECI

Reducing Toxic Chemicals Exposure

Toxic chemicals, pesticides, and other hazardous substances are released from a variety of sources to the air, water, and land and can seriously impact human health and the environment. Chemicals include lead, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs), PFAS, and hundreds of other substances. EPA conducted compliance monitoring and concluded cases to address violations under an array of



Image shows lead abatement work.

statutes that govern chemicals, including the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and others.

EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance work completed in FY 2024 reduced exposure to hazardous substances in many ways. Outcomes include:

- 3 million pounds of toxics and pesticides to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.
- 154 accident prevention and risk management cases under the Clean Air Act.
- 600 million pounds of coal combustion residuals minimized, or properly disposed.
- Over 180,000 pounds of toxics and pesticides reduced, treated, or eliminated in overburdened communities.

Reduced Toxic Chemicals Exposure: Case in Focus

In May 2024, EPA filed a consent agreement and final order (CAFO) against J. Da Silva Properties, LLC regarding violations of the Lead-Based Paint Disclosure Rule under section 1018 of the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act. The Disclosure Rule ensures that purchasers and renters of housing built before 1978 receive the information necessary to protect themselves and their families from lead-based paint hazards. The company owns six housing buildings, totaling 39 units, in Danbury, CT and failed to provide the appropriate information to multiple lessees. As part of the settlement, the company paid a cash penalty of \$68,078. Additionally, the company will implement a supplemental environmental project valued at about \$44,000 at two of its properties to remove, dispose, and replace lead-based paint containing materials and certify compliance with the Disclosure Rule.



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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Climate Change

Taking steps to limit climate change and develop climate resilience are critical to the Environmental Protection Agency's mission of protecting human health and the environment. EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program is focused on addressing this 21st century environmental challenge and our efforts are a critical component of the whole-of-government approach to combatting climate change.

While climate change is a global problem, the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect communities already overburdened by pollution. These communities have fewer resources to adapt and recover from climate change. To protect such communities, it is imperative that we consider climate justice as we factor climate change considerations into our enforcement and compliance assurance activities.

In FY 2024, EPA continued its focus on addressing climate change through implementation of  EPA's Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy (pdf)

<[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcmentandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf)

[02/epasclimateenforcmentandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcmentandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf)> (336.37 KB) and the first-ever Mitigating Climate Change National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change>> (NECI), which focuses on two climate super pollutants: methane and hydrofluorocarbons or HFCs.

EPA continued to build capacity through training, guidance, and associated resources to enable enforcement and compliance assurance staff to incorporate climate change considerations into all aspects of their work. EPA focused on cases that would limit greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change and incorporated climate resilience into our settlement agreements with violators, whenever appropriate.

Additionally, to raise awareness and ensure compliance with environmental laws, EPA issued three enforcement alerts in FY 2024. These alerts inform stakeholders and the public about EPA enforcement activity related to combatting climate change:

- EPA Targeting Illegal Imports of Hydrofluorocarbon Super-Pollutants to Combat Climate Change <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/epa-targeting-illegal-imports-hydrofluorocarbon-super-pollutants-combat-climate-change>>
- EPA Finds MSW Landfills are Violating Monitoring and Maintenance Requirements <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-alert-epa-finds-msw-landfills-are-violating-monitoring-and-maintenance>>
- EPA Finds MSW Landfills are Violating Landfill Gas Emission Rate Calculation Requirements <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-alert-epa-finds-msw-landfills-are-violating-landfill-gas-emission-rate>>

Through these and other efforts, EPA continues to take actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience to future impacts from climate change because our efforts today will determine what kind of world we leave for future generations.

Mitigating Climate Change NECI

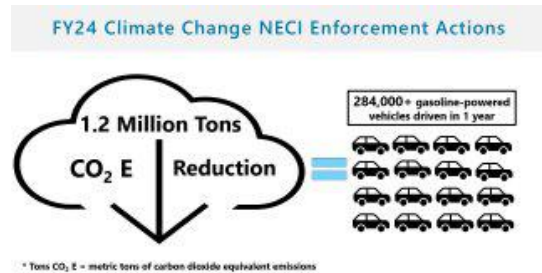
EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program is heeding the urgent call to address climate change with a sharpened focus on climate super pollutants. In FY 2024, we used EPA's criminal and civil enforcement authorities to address three separate and significant contributors to climate change under our Mitigating Climate Change NECI:

1. Methane emissions from oil and gas facilities;
2. Methane emissions from landfills; and
3. Use, importation, and production of HFCs.

EPA's focus on inspections at oil and gas facilities and landfills across the country has resulted in numerous enforcement actions with record-breaking results.

In July 2024, EPA reached a record-breaking settlement with Marathon Oil Company for Clean Air Act violations at nearly 90 oil and natural gas production facilities located on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Marathon agreed to pay a \$64.5 million civil penalty, the largest Clean Air Act stationary source penalty to date, and to invest \$177 million toward compliance measures. The compliance measure investments will result in the reduction of nearly 2.25 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent methane emissions over five years, which is equivalent to taking 487,000 cars off the road for one year. In addition, these actions will significantly reduce harmful health-related emissions from 169 existing facilities on state land and on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, as well as at new facilities built in North Dakota. Read more: Marathon Oil Clean Air Act Settlement Summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/marathon-oil-company-2024-clean-air-act-stationary-source-settlement>>.

Additionally, in January 2024, EPA reached a settlement with Allied Waste for Clean Air Act violations at its Niagara Falls landfill. The settlement will result in an estimated 86,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent methane emission reductions. The gas collection and control system that Allied will operate will also prevent 32 metric tons of non-methane landfill gas emissions per year. Exposure to these hazardous air pollutants, which can include benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and vinyl chloride, can lead to adverse health effects. Read more: Allied Waste CAA Violations Settlement press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/allied-waste-resolves-clean-air-act-violations-its-niagara-falls-landfill>>.



View larger image

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/images/2024-12/climateinfo.jpg>>

American Innovation and Manufacturing Act

EPA's enforcement program continued to implement the American Innovation and Manufacturing (AIM) Act requiring EPA to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs by 85% by 2036. The agency is vigorously enforcing the AIM Act utilizing all civil and criminal enforcement tools to prevent the illegal import, production, sale, or distribution of HFCs.

In March 2024, EPA reached a settlement with Resonac America Inc., to address the company's illegal import of HFCs into the United States. Under the settlement, Resonac paid a civil penalty and will safely destroy 1,693 pounds of HFCs. Read more: [Resonac Settlement for Import of HFCs press release](https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-settlement-resonac-america-illegal-import-super-climate-pollutant-port-los) <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-settlement-resonac-america-illegal-import-super-climate-pollutant-port-los>>.



An imported shipment of regulated HFCs.

Operation: Disrupt HFCs

In FY 2024, EPA announced Operation: Disrupt HFCs <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/operation-disrupt-hfcs>>, a joint operation between the EPA's Office of Criminal Enforcement Forensics and Training, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Homeland Security Investigations, and the Department of Justice to enforce the AIM Act by disrupting the illegal importation of HFCs into the United States. The operation evaluated and detained 3,369 HFCs cylinders, visited 21 ports of entry, trained over 800 enforcement personnel across the federal government, and has resulted in 28 criminal cases opened and seven defendants charged.

National Consistency Reporting Process

FY 2024 was the first full year that EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program used a nationally consistent reporting process to track significant greenhouse gas, or GHG, emission reductions achieved through enforcement actions. As a result of these actions, EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program can estimate that more than 5.9 billion pounds of carbon dioxide equivalents in GHGs were reduced, treated, or eliminated. EPA's ability to demonstrate the important role enforcement actions play in battling climate change in a nationally consistent way will be essential for tracking the agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program's contribution to addressing climate change and tracking overall emissions of GHGs.

Climate Adaptation and Resiliency

EPA continues to build on the foundational work in the  2022 Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Climate Adaptation Implementation Plan (pdf)

<[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-oea_climate_adaptation_implementation_plan_final_to_op_9.15.2022.pdf)

[oea_climate_adaptation_implementation_plan_final_to_op_9.15.2022.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-10/bh508-oea_climate_adaptation_implementation_plan_final_to_op_9.15.2022.pdf)> (933.66 KB) , announced in October 2022, which outlines specific priority actions EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program will take to integrate climate adaptation and resilience into all enforcement cases and compliance activities.

EPA factors the changing climate into its enforcement and compliance assurance activities to ensure that regulated entities and communities strengthen their adaptive capacity, consider climate change risk in their planning, and increase their resilience so that they are better able to anticipate, prepare for, withstand, and recover from the disruptive impacts of climate change, while also remaining in compliance with environmental laws.

Policy documents are a critical tool to help ensure EPA staff and our state and local partners understand when and how to appropriately include and address climate change considerations in enforcement and compliance assurance work. On June 12, 2024, EPA issued the Addressing Climate Vulnerabilities in Water Enforcement Remedies

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/addressing-climate-vulnerabilities-water-enforcement-remedies>>



Image shows flooded area and a road closed sign.

memorandum to ensure that remedies in Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act enforcement actions are resilient in the face of climate impacts. This policy document builds on the efforts of states, local communities, and industry and adopts common sense measures for protecting people, the environment, and economic investments from the impacts of a changing climate, with the goal of

assuring long-term compliance with the nation's clean water and safe drinking water laws.

For more information about how EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs are helping to address the climate crisis, visit EPA's Addressing Climate Change in Enforcement and Compliance <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/addressing-climate-change-enforcement-and-compliance-assurance>> **webpage**.

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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Environmental Justice

The Environmental Protection Agency recognizes that vigorous enforcement of the Nation's environmental laws is the backbone of environmental protection for communities across the United States. EPA has been increasing its presence in communities, particularly those underserved and overburdened by pollution, more than ever before. Making a real difference in communities that have experienced the worst pollution is at the core of the agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program. As a result, environmental justice principles are considered and incorporated throughout the enforcement process.

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2024

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2024>>

In FY 2024, EPA continued its commitment to advance the protection of communities overburdened by pollution through:

- Targeting inspections and enforcement in overburdened communities.
- Bringing timely and comprehensive relief to communities.

- Addressing imminent and substantial endangerment.
- Enhancing community engagement efforts.
- Improving public access to data.



Industrial facility behind a playground

Targeting Inspections and Enforcement in Overburdened Communities

Maintaining a significant presence in communities overburdened by pollution is a cornerstone of EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program's environmental justice strategy. Inspections to assess compliance, including with existing enforcement agreements and orders, are critical to uncovering violations of environmental laws, bringing appropriate enforcement actions, and deterring further unlawful conduct that may harm communities. In fiscal year 2024, EPA conducted 53% of inspections in overburdened communities surpassing our goal of 50%. In addition, we made advances and refinements in our screening tool to ensure that we are focused on the most overburdened and underserved communities, where our presence can have the biggest impact.

Exemplifying the importance of promoting environmental justice in overburdened communities, EPA has for the first time integrated environmental justice in each of the EPA's six FY 2024-2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>>

(NECIs). The initiatives focus enforcement and

compliance assurance resources on the

most serious environmental problems facing the United States. Inspection, compliance



Residential property adjacent to industrial facility

monitoring, sampling for potential contamination, and taking enforcement actions through these initiatives ensure that everyone living in the United States can breathe clean air; drink clean water; and live, work, and play without fear of exposure to harmful and toxic pollutants.

EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program recognizes the importance of protecting communities that suffer impacts from higher levels or multiple sources of toxic air pollution. The 2024-2027 Reducing Air Toxics in Overburdened Communities NECI <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-reducing-air-toxics-overburdened>> revised the focus of the existing initiative to target and identify overburdened communities within geographic areas that are facing high levels of toxic air pollution from hazardous air pollutants. Many of these pollutants are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious neurological, reproductive, developmental, and respiratory health effects when breathed in or ingested through the food chain. In FY 2024, EPA identified 27 such communities and conducted 184 inspections to focus attention and use advanced monitoring tools, investigate for noncompliance, and bring necessary enforcement actions.

Timely and Comprehensive Relief for Communities

To ensure timely and comprehensive relief for communities, EPA vigorously pursues case resolutions to return facilities to compliance and tailors the relief to prevent reoccurrence and, in appropriate cases, further reduce the harm to the communities impacted by noncompliance.

Case Study: EPA at Work in Guayama, Puerto Rico

Guayama, Puerto Rico, located in southeastern part of the island, is known for its colonial architecture, sugarcane history, and natural reserves. Based on EPA's Toxic Release Inventory, this area also known to have the greatest contamination in Puerto Rico.

In FY 2024, EPA took enforcement action for air and hazardous waste violations threatening the health and wellbeing of this community. The three enforcement actions taken in Guayama, PR demonstrate EPA's commitment to address environmental justice in overburdened and underserved communities. Information on the enforcement cases follow.

- In January 2024, **Best Petroleum Pollution** agreed to a settlement for failure to properly operate and maintain control equipment at a gasoline storage and loading facility. This noncompliance with Clean Air Act requirements resulted in unlawful emissions of hazardous air pollutants and volatile organic compounds. The company paid more than \$300,000 in penalties and was required to make extensive upgrades at the facility. Read more: Best Petroleum Settlement for CAA Violations at Gasoline Storage Facility press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/best-petroleum-corp-will-conduct-enhanced-monitoring-resolve-violations-clean-air-act>>.
- In August 2024, **Applied Energy Systems Puerto Rico, LP**, agreed to a settlement for failure to properly monitor for mercury, particulate matter, and hydrochloric acid emissions, and did not report mercury emissions as required. The company was fined \$3.1 million and required to take compliance actions to ensure future facility operations are not a threat to the community. Read more: Applied Energy Systems Pays \$3.1 Million Penalty and Implement Additional Monitoring for CAA Violations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settlement-aes-requires-more-monitoring-and-payment-penalty-clean-air-act>>.
- In September 2024, **AES Puerto Rico, L.P.**, which operates an electrical generating plant in Guayama, agreed to address groundwater monitoring issues and ensure proper reporting of its coal ash landfill and pay a civil penalty of \$71,845. The settlement advances EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative, Protecting Communities from Coal Ash Contamination. Read more: EPA Settlement with AES Puerto Rico, L.P. press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settlement-aes-puerto-rico-lp-requires-action-comply-coal-ash-regulations>>.

Hazardous Waste Violations Settlement Address Noncompliance Across Multiple States

In December 2023, EPA, the Department of Justice, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and the state of Indiana collaborated on a settlement agreement with Heritage-Crystal Clean, LLC for violations of hazardous waste and used oil management requirements under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act at current and former facilities. These facilities are in communities overburdened by pollution, including Indianapolis, IN; Shreveport, LA; Atlanta, GA; Fairless Hills, PA; and Denver, CO. Under the settlement, the company will pay civil penalties totaling more than \$1.1 million. Additionally, the company must implement various measures to bring the facilities into compliance at a cost estimated by the company to be over \$1.6 million. Read more: Heritage-Crystal Clean, LLC Settlement for Violations of Hazardous Waste Regulations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/heritage-crystal-clean-llc-pay-more-11-million-penalties-and-implement-compliance>>.

Company Fined \$1.4 Million for Clean Air Act Violations Leading to Facility Fire

In April 2024, EPA agreed to a settlement with Sasol Chemicals over alleged violations of the chemical accident prevention provisions of the Clean Air Act at the company's facility in Westlake, Louisiana. On the fence line of Sasol, and close to many other industrial facilities, is the historic Mossville community. Under the settlement, Sasol will pay more than \$1.4 million in civil penalties and correct violations related to an October 2022 fire at the facility and those found during a compliance evaluation in 2021. Read more: Sasol Chemicals Pays \$1.4 Million Penalty for Chemical Accident Prevention Violations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-14m-settlement-sasol-chemicals-alleged-chemical-accident-prevention>>.

EPA Settles with Albuquerque Water Utility for Clean Water Act Violations Impacting the Integrity of the City Sewer System

In September 2024, EPA settled with the Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority for Clean Water Act violations on Pueblo of Isleta lands. The Authority, which services over 600,000 residents, had a sewer line collapse, causing the discharge of

approximately 6.7 million gallons of untreated wastewater that impacted both the West Bluff Pond and Rio Grande River. In addition to a \$72,600 penalty, the Authority will implement two supplemental environmental projects to address water quality concerns within the Rio Grande and Pueblo's surrounding water infrastructure.

One project will result in an E. Coli laboratory in Pueblo's Natural Resources Department facilities to identify any ongoing harms to the Rio Grande, irrigation canals, and the Pueblo's overall ecosystem. The second project provides five portable advanced water quality monitoring systems for the Pueblo to conduct spot-checks and long-term monitoring. This monitoring will allow for immediate action by the Pueblo during a contaminating event. Read more: Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility to Pay Civil Penalty and Complete Two SEPs Addressing Clean Water Contamination <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/albuquerque-bernalillo-county-water-utility-authority-pay-civil-penalties-and-complete>>.

Addressing Imminent and Substantial Endangerment

Facilitating early action in situations that may pose immediate risks is critical to helping overburdened communities. EPA continues to improve cross-program coordination and planning that promotes using all enforcement tools to address harm, including bringing imminent and substantial endangerment cases when appropriate. These legal tools can provide rapid relief for communities.

In FY 2024, EPA issued 12 Safe Drinking Water Act section 1431 emergency orders to protect over 21,000 individuals in small or overburdened communities. For example:

Lower Yakima Valley dairies manure practices endanger neighboring well-users

In July 2024, EPA and the Department of Justice filed a motion to immediately force three large Lower Yakima Valley dairies to test wells south of the dairies and supply alternative drinking water to homes where well water exceeded the federal standard for nitrate. Located in EPA Region 10, the Lower Yakima Valley has been historically overburdened by environmental and public health challenges. In 2010, EPA found that nitrate contamination in wells in the Lower Yakima Valley may present an "imminent

and substantial endangerment to human health.” Exposure to nitrate in drinking water can pose health risks such as cancer, birth defects, and other serious illnesses. This failure to control nitrate contamination was also a violation of the settlement agreement the dairies agreed to in 2013. Read more: EPA and DOJ sue Lower Yakima Valley dairies for manure practices endangering neighboring well-users press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-department-justice-sue-lower-yakima-valley-dairies-manure-practices-endangering>>.

Additionally, EPA’s Region 10 (Pacific Northwest) office conducted public outreach to potentially affected residents in their valley to provide information regarding the litigation using mailers, online fact sheets <<https://epa.gov/wa/lower-yakima-valley-groundwater>>, and a hotline.

Enhancing Community Engagement

Early and frequent engagement with overburdened and underserved communities is essential to addressing environmental injustices. Communicating with and understanding a community’s concerns, among other things, better informs EPA’s ability to negotiate appropriate relief and cleanup work responsive to those concerns.

Examples of community engagement activities conducted by EPA regional offices in FY 2024 include:

Region 2 – Serving New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and eight Indian Nations.

In August 2024, Region 2 held a virtual public meeting for the St. Croix community concerning an enforcement action against Port Hamilton Refining and Transportation LLP (PHRT) for Clean Air Act violations identified during a 2022 facility inspection. During that inspection, EPA discovered releases of ammonia and other hazardous and toxic substances in violation of the Act’s regulations to prevent chemical accidents. In addition to the public meeting, EPA maintains regular communication with the community, including a toll-free hotline and website to provide details on EPA’s initiatives at the refinery. Read more: EPA Orders PHRT to Remove Additional Chemicals from the Refinery on St. Croix <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-orders-phrt-remove-additional-chemicals-refinery-st-croix>>.

EPA Region 9 – Pacific Southwest serving Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands (American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau), and 148 Tribal Nations.

Community Outreach Efforts at Oasis Mobile Home Park

Throughout FY 2024, EPA's Pacific Southwest regional office conducted outreach to Oasis Mobile Home Park residents in Thermal, CA, to keep the community informed of actions the agency was taking to address drinking water contamination in their community. The EPA region office also encouraged public participation in EPA's tap water sampling program, under which EPA collected drinking water samples from homes and hand-delivered the results to residents.

In March 2024, the EPA regional office hand-delivered meeting flyers to all approximately 200 residences in the mobile home park ahead of a community event to provide updates on enforcement actions, the mobile home park's compliance with a 2021 order, and the drinking water sampling program.

In May 2024, the office again engaged with residents to collect drinking water samples from over 50 homes. The results were shared with residents by text message. The office again followed up in July and August to schedule an August 2024 drinking water sampling event. During this event, drinking water samples were collected from approximately 47 homes. Read More: Oasis Mobile Home Park Emergency Drinking Water Order, Thermal, CA <<https://epa.gov/pacific-southwest-media-center/oasis-mobile-home-park-emergency-drinking-water-order-thermal-ca>>.

Public Engagement Keeps Community Informed about Guam Waterworks Authority Sewage Discharges

In January 2024, Guam Waterworks Authority (GWA) violated the Clean Water Act by discharging untreated sewage from its wastewater collection system and treatment plants. Under the enforcement agreement, GWA will conduct major improvements to its wastewater treatment plant collection system over the next 10 years, costing

approximately \$447 million. GWA must also conduct extensive community engagement to increase transparency about their work and educate the public on their efforts. The public engagement activities include:

- Posting information and summaries of projects to be discussed at public meetings;
- Providing the public with an opportunity to comment before or at meetings;
- Considering and responding to comments orally or in writing and posting the comments and responses on GWA's website;
- Posting status reports of its projects on social media and in employee newsletters; and
- Providing informational updates for projects that impact human health and the environment and are of interest to the public.



Guam Waterworks Authority Northern District
Wastewater Treatment Plant

Read more: U.S. Agreement with Guam Waterworks Authority Requiring Investment in Sewer System Infrastructure press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-reaches-agreement-guam-waterworks-authority-requiring-investment-sewer>>.

Superfund Enforcement at Federal and Private Facilities

In FY 2024, EPA resolved nine Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as Superfund) disputes at federal facilities listed on the National Priorities List in or near communities overburdened by pollution. Timely resolution of these disputes ensures that cleanup at these sites continues as quickly as possible.

In FY 2024, 82% of the 84 sites addressed by the Superfund enforcement program are in overburdened communities. The FY 2024 Superfund enforcement cleanup agreements to address site contamination will benefit approximately 611,662 people living in

communities within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site, with 96% (584,184) of those living in communities that have experienced the worst pollution.

Supporting Cleanup and Reuse of Contaminated Properties

Prospective purchasers, real estate developers, lenders, and others may hesitate to acquire contaminated properties because of Superfund liability concerns. Many of these properties are in areas overburdened by pollution, blighted, and not reused. The sustainable reuse of previously contaminated property is an important goal of EPA's cleanup program. The agency continues to support site-specific agreements and comfort letters with parties willing to clean up and reuse these properties.

In February 2024, EPA and the Department of Justice finalized a prospective purchaser agreement with the Cone Mills Acquisition Group for cleanup work and redevelopment at the U.S. Finishing/Cone Mills Superfund site in Greenville, SC. As a result of the agreement, the purchaser will clean up surface and subsurface contamination and plans to redevelop the site into a mixed-use development involving commercial, residential, and recreational uses. More information on Superfund enforcement accomplishments and the benefits to overburdened and underserved communities is available in the FY 2024 Annual Results for Superfund enforcement

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-superfund-enforcement> section.

Criminal Enforcement

EPA prioritizes communities that have suffered the worst pollution in its criminal investigations and prosecutions as well. Sixty-one percent of new criminal cases opened in FY 2024 were in communities overburdened by pollution. For criminal violations, EPA seeks punishments that serve as effective deterrents and assure communities that illegal pollution will not recur.

Aluminum Process Company Fined and Paying Restitution for Hazardous Release in the Building

In December 2023, Hydro Extrusion USA, an Illinois based company's aluminum processing facility in Dalles, OR, was fined for negligently releasing a hazardous air pollutant in violation of the Clean Air Act. The facility's furnaces were open to the interior of the building and did not pass through any pollution control devices before reaching employees. The company was ordered to pay a criminal fine of \$550,000 and more than \$213,000 in restitution to an employee sickened by release. Read more: Criminal Fine and Restitution Ordered for CAA Violations at Aluminum Processing Facility press release [🔗 <https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/criminal-fine-and-restitution-ordered-company-operating-aluminum-processing-facility>](https://www.justice.gov/usao-or/pr/criminal-fine-and-restitution-ordered-company-operating-aluminum-processing-facility).

Illegal Handling of Hazardous Waste Results in Five Year Prison Sentence

In a case involving the illegal handling of hazardous waste, a man was sentenced to 63 months in prison and three years supervised release for three Resource Conservation and Recovery Act violations involving:

- Transportation of hazardous waste without a manifest;
- Falsification of a hazardous waste manifest; and
- Illegal storage of hazardous waste.

Read more: Man Sentenced to More Than Five Years in Prison for Illegally Handling Hazardous Waste Violations press release [🔗 <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/man-sentenced-more-five-years-prison-illegally-handling-hazardous-waste-hawaii-and>](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/man-sentenced-more-five-years-prison-illegally-handling-hazardous-waste-hawaii-and).

Improved Screening Tools and Public Access to Information

Access to EPA's compliance data enables communities to understand, better manage risks, and monitor compliance at nearby facilities and sites. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online [<https://echo.epa.gov/>](https://echo.epa.gov/) or ECHO database provides public access to nationwide inspection, violation, and enforcement information for approximately 800,000 EPA-regulated facilities.

In FY 2024, EPA advanced its goal to provide better access to this data by improving its online tools, such as the Water Quality Indicators <<https://echo.epa.gov/maps/water-quality-indicators>> tool to make it easy for the public to identify pollutant hotspots based on water quality monitoring data. The EPA also further refined and updated EJScreen <<https://epa.gov/ejscreen>>, the agency's environmental justice screening and mapping tool, adding a Drinking Water Noncompliance Indicator. This new indicator improves EPA's ability to consider the potential cumulative impacts of environmental burdens for communities served by public drinking water systems. The indicator improves identification of populations served by systems that have challenges complying with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

EJ Accomplishments Data Trends and Graphs

Contact Us <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/forms/enforcement-contact-us>> to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Last updated on December 5, 2024

Navigation and Other Features

Note: These slides look best when viewed on a widescreen monitor. When viewing on a laptop monitor, to get each slide to show on one screen, you will need to decrease the zoom to 70% or lower.

Show Graph / Show Table

Show GraphShow Table

Use the “Show Graph / Show Table” button to toggle between showing the graph and showing a table of the counts/totals that make up the bars/lines on the graph. On some slides, the tables break out the data into additional sub-categories not shown on the graph. For the graphs that show rounded totals, the table presents the totals rounded as well.

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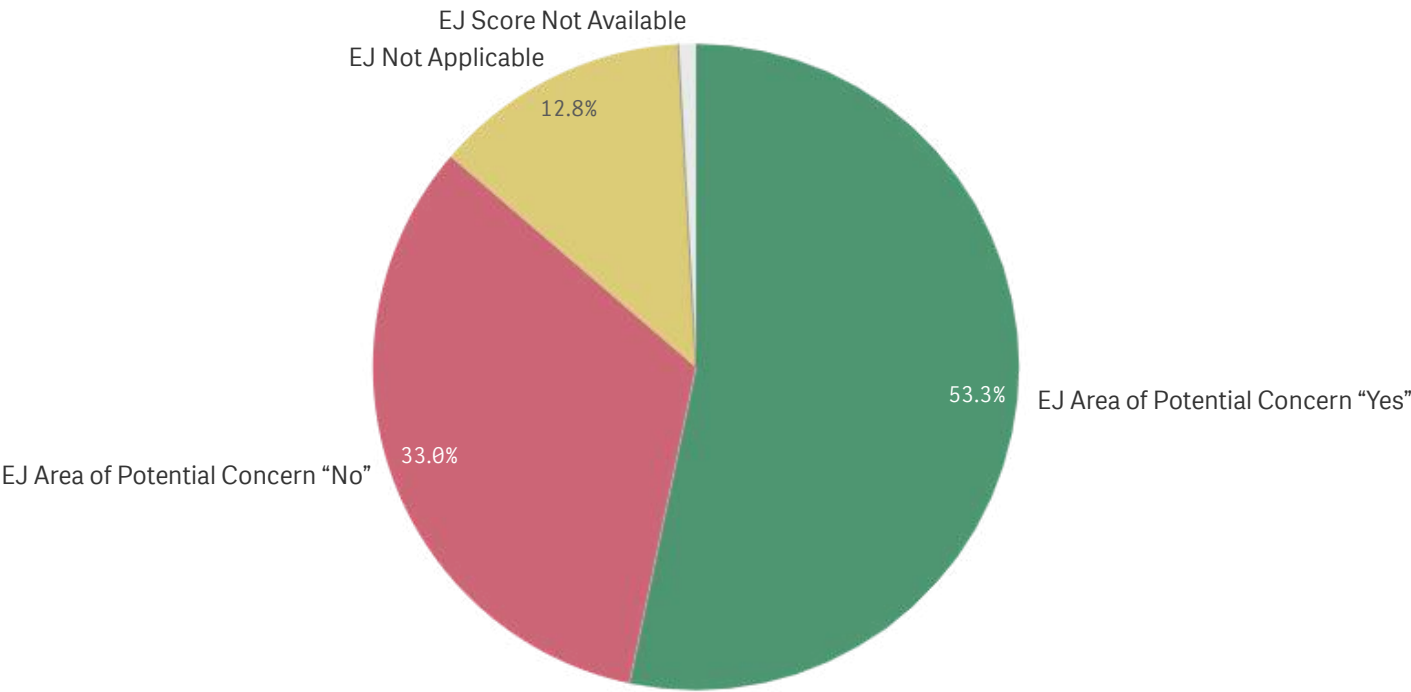
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Use the “Export Data” button to export the counts/totals making up the bars/lines on the graph. For the slides that present rounded totals, the “Export Data” button exports, in contrast, the actual totals.

Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*
FY 2024



Percentage of FY 2024 Federal Inspections in Areas of Potential EJ Concern and not in Areas of Potential EJ Concern



- Highlights:
- The *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan* sets forth a goal to increase the percentage of inspections in areas of potential potential environmental justice (EJ) concern from past levels of approximately 30%.
 - In FY 2024, EPA performed over 53% of its inspections at facilities affecting communities that have experienced the worst pollution, exceeding the FY 2024 target of 50%.
 - This year, we made advances and refinements in our screening tool to ensure that we are focused on the most overburdened communities. While this resulted in a slight decline in the percentage of inspections in EJ areas, it increased our confidence that they are in areas where our presence can have the biggest impact.

Footnotes:

- 1. An inspection is determined to have been performed in areas of potential environmental justice concern either based on the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) value or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed.
- 2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
- 3. “EJ Not Applicable” are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g. imports).
- 4. “EJ Score Not Available” are missing facility information.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and RCRA Info (for RCRA HW)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

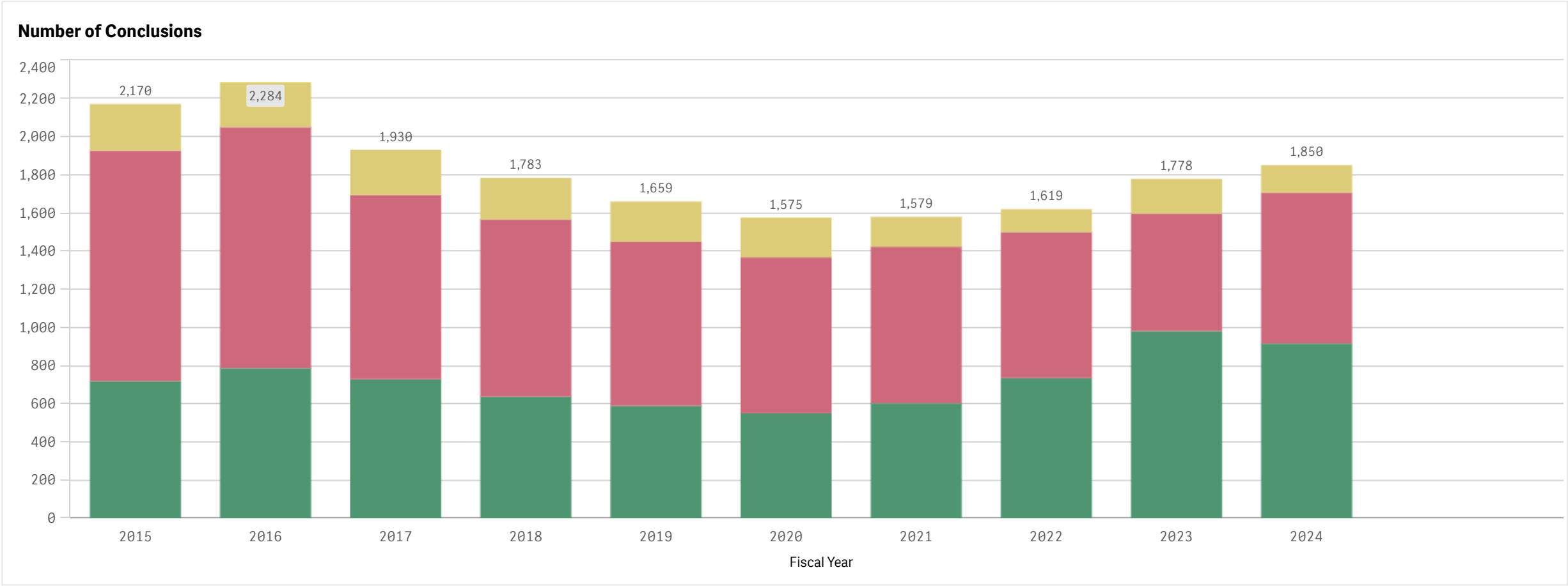
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Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024 nearly 50% of case conclusions addressed facilities in overburdened and underserved communities.
- This is the second highest percentage since we have been tracking this measure.

Footnotes:

- 1. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
- 2. The green bar indicates the case addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. “EJ Not Applicable” are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g., imports).
- 3. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
- 4. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concerns prior to FY 2015. Therefore, the number of conclusions on this bar chart overall are slightly lower than the number on the Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions chart because this chart does not include cases initiated prior to FY 2015.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

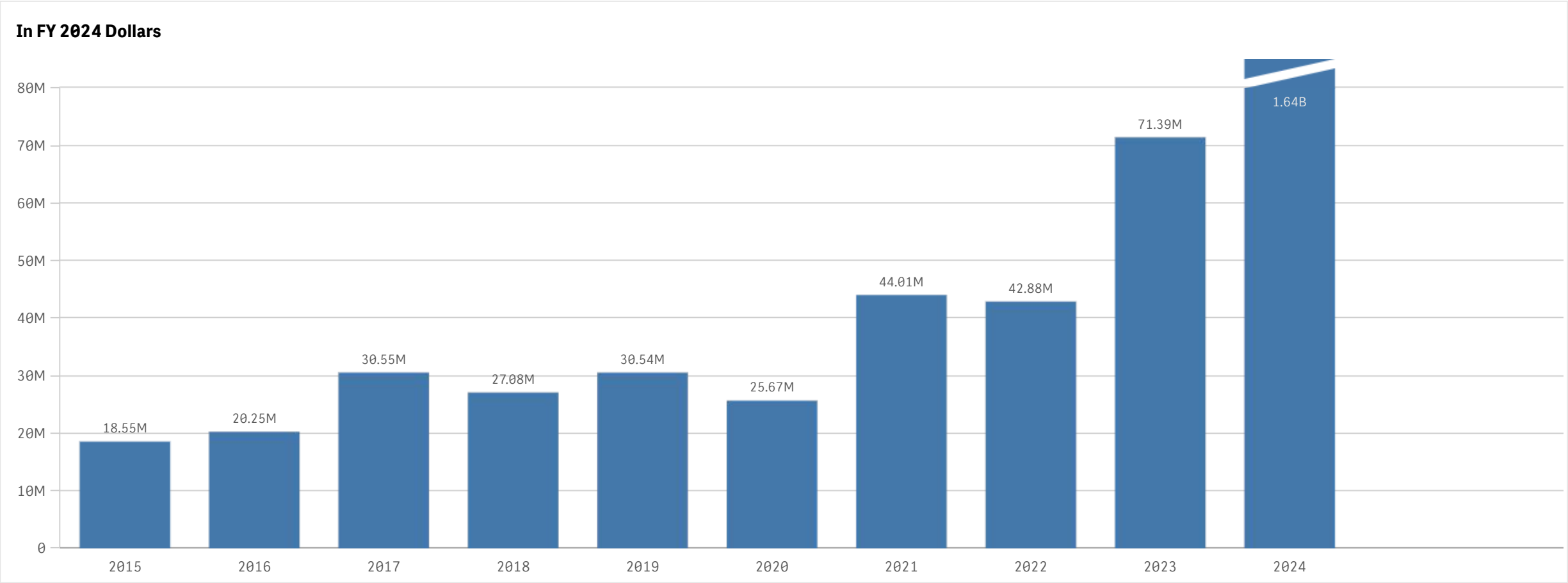
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Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, over 95% of the total penalties assessed were penalties for cases at facilities in overburdened and underserved communities, which is the highest percentage since we have been tracking this measure.
 - This high percentage is due almost entirely to the Cummins Inc. Vehicle Emission Control Violations Settlement which accounted for 86% of the total FY 2024 penalty amount and 90% of the penalties in cases affecting communities overburdened by pollution.

Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concern prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in areas of potential environmental justice concern.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the penalty assessed amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in areas of potential environmental justice concern.
4. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

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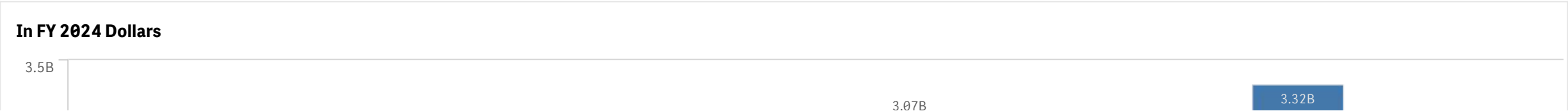
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 13, 2024

Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

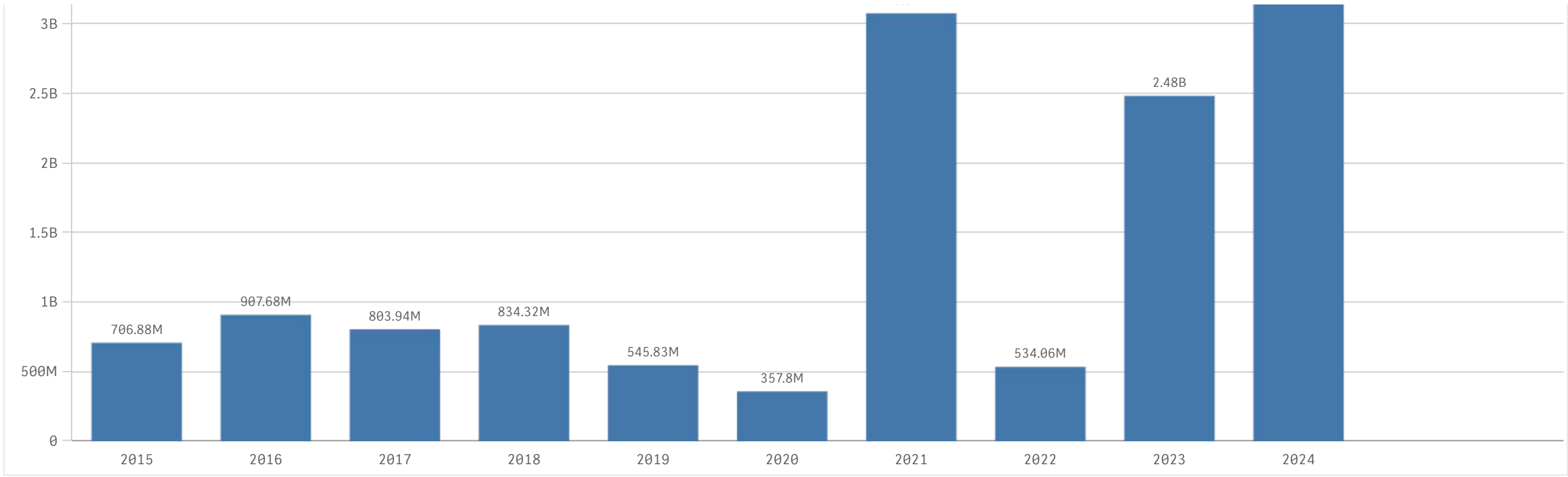
FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, nearly 66% of the total injunctive relief came from cases in overburdened and





Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concerns prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the Cost of Complying Actions is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
4. “Injunctive relief” refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.
5. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Data as of: November 13, 2024

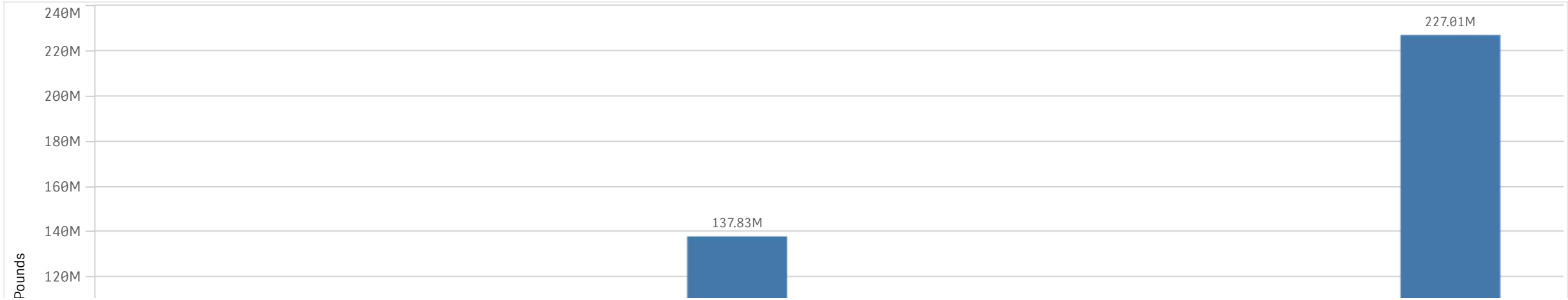
underserved communities.

- The County of Hawai’i and the Guam Waterworks Authority Clean Water Act wastewater treatment cases included over \$1 billion of injunctive relief, accounting for about 20% of the FY24 total.

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Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

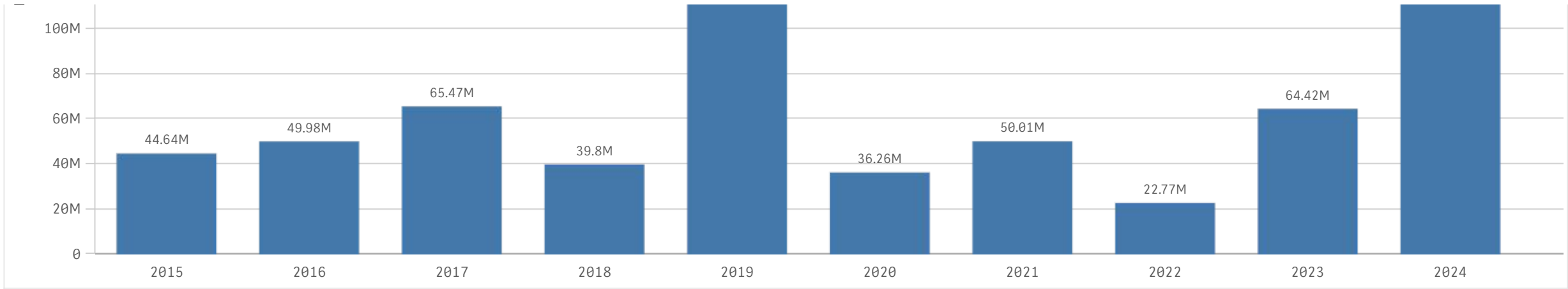
FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, almost 70% (or over 227M pounds) of the total estimated pollutants required to be reduced, treated, or eliminated in were in communities that have experienced the worst pollution including:
 - 166M pounds of air pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.
 - Over 60M pounds of water pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated;





Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concern prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the pounds reduced amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern. We expect additional facilities addressed by two FY 2024 judicial consent decrees will be linked to the enforcement actions in our database resulting in a possible slight change in the total amount of environmental benefits attributed to areas of potential environmental justice concern.

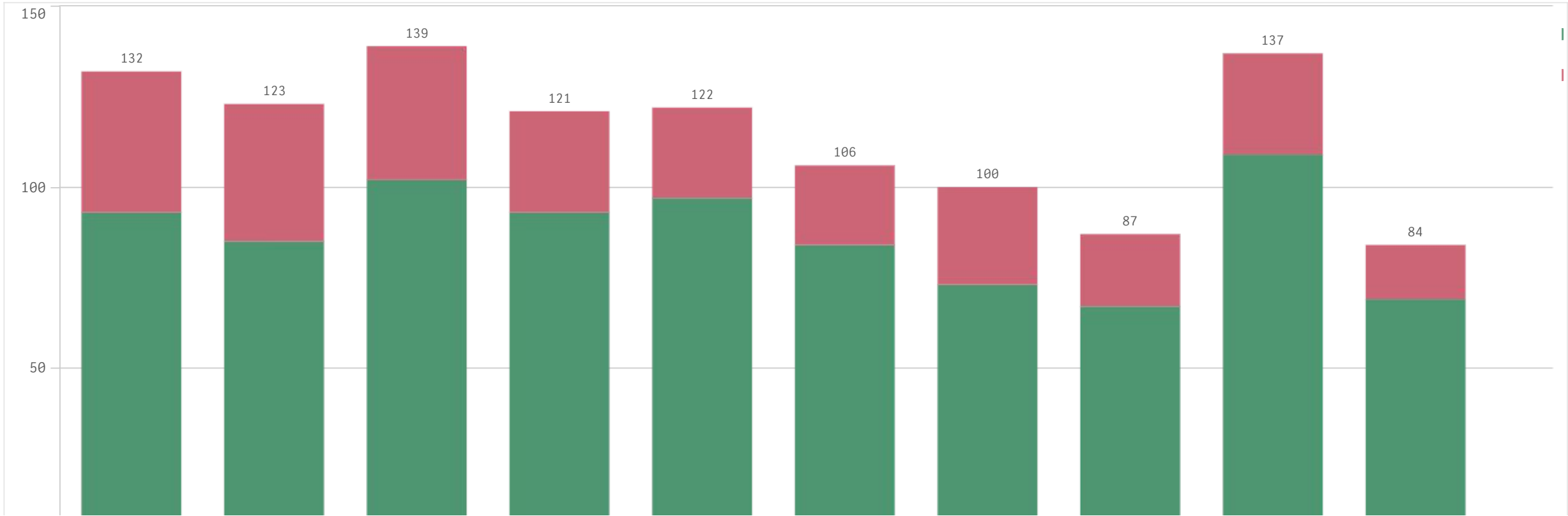
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Data as of: November 13, 2024

and

- Over 180K pounds of toxics and pesticides to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.

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Completed Superfund Enforcement Instruments, *Including Sites in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*
FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY2024, EPA’s work resulted in 84 enforcement instruments:
 - 58 settlements
 - 7 orders
 - 7 reuse agreements
 - 12 amendments
 - In FY 2024, 82% (69 of 84) of the completed enforcement instruments were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to overburdened and underserved communities.
 - Approximately 611,662 people live within a 1-mile radius of the sites associated with the 84 enforcement instruments.



Footnotes:

1. The number of enforcement instruments completed in FY 2023 are higher because 49 low-value Administrative Order-on-Consent (AOCs) agreements were negotiated at one site in Region 4 with a contentious PRP group.

[Show Graph](#) [Show Table](#)

[Export Data](#)

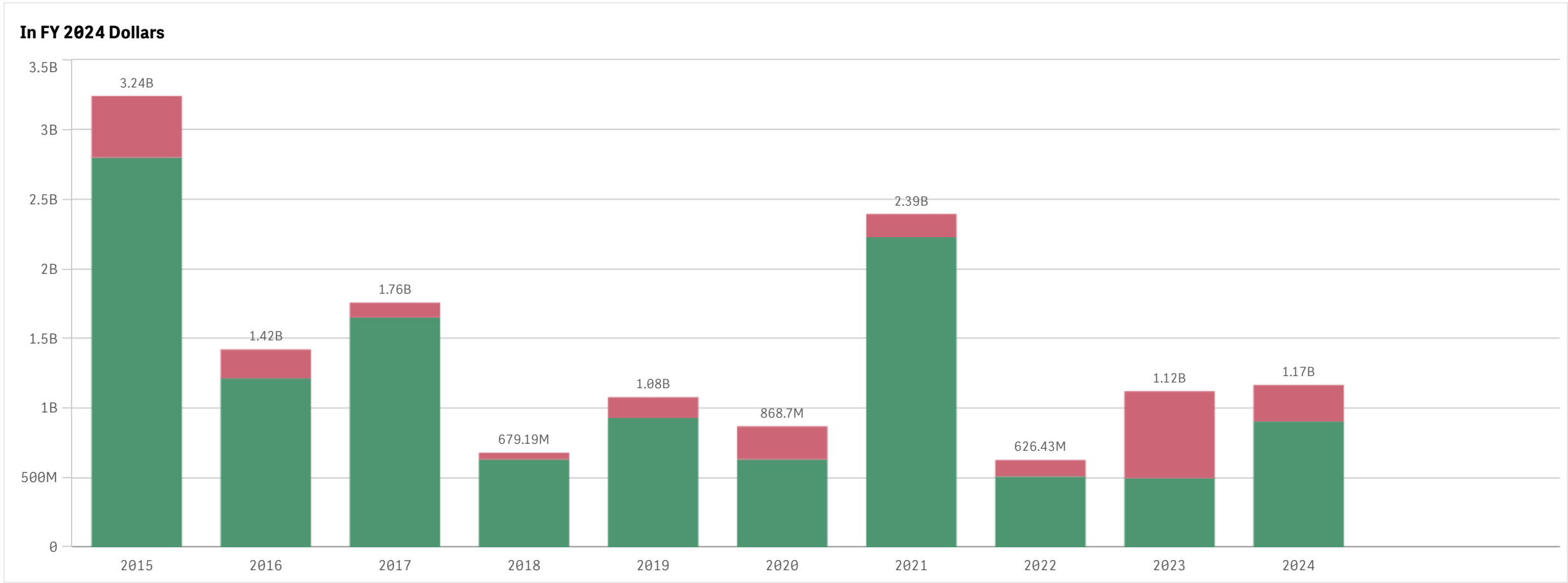
Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen
FY24 data as of October 16th, 2024.
(SEMS is a live database, as such the number and value of enforcement instruments currently being reported may differ from previously reported annual results.)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Private and Federal Party Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery at Superfund Sites, *Including Sites in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*



FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, responsible parties committed to spend or reimburse more than \$1.17 B.
 - In FY 2024, 77% (\$903M of \$1.166B) of the total of committed dollars were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to overburdened and underserved communities.

Footnotes:

1. Totals include dollar committed for site Investigations, site cleanups and cost recovered from EPA cleanup work. Oversight is not included. Therefore, these environmental justice totals are slightly lower.

2. Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.

3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY2024 dollars based on the monthly rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

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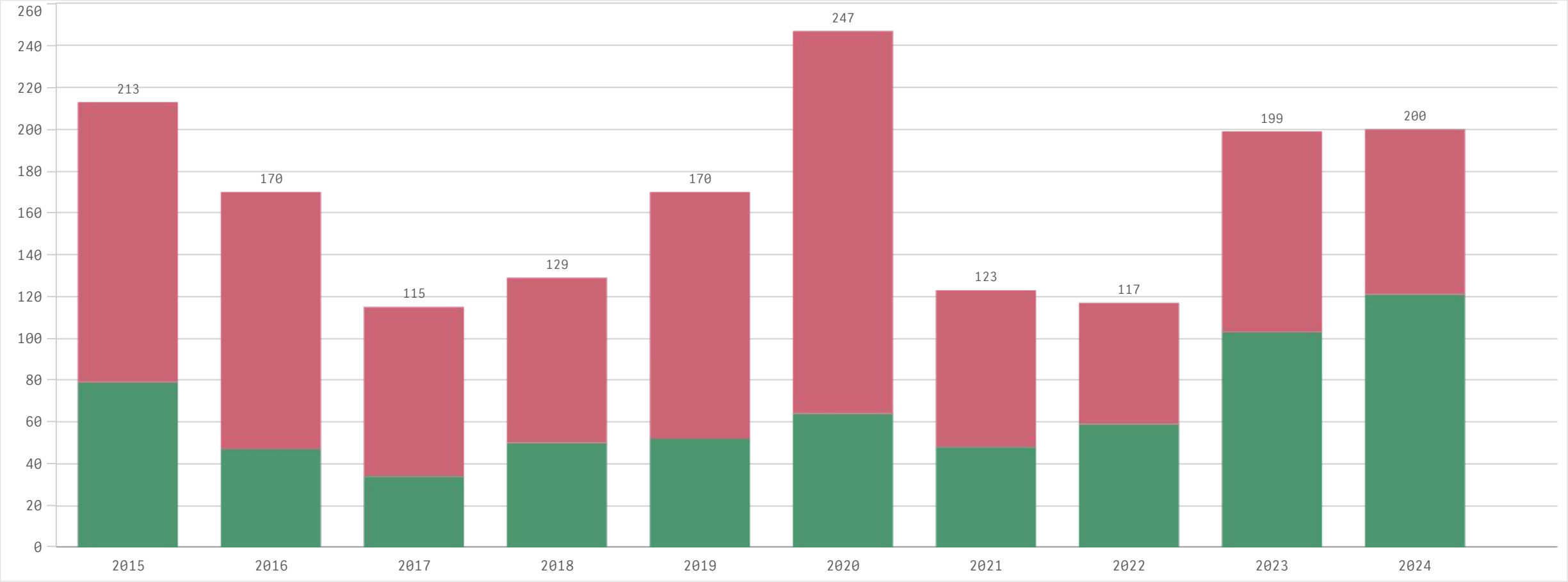
Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen
FY24 data as of October 16th, 2024
(SEMS is a live database, as such the number and value of enforcement instruments currently being reported may differ from previously reported annual results.)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Criminal Investigations Opened, *Including Cases Affecting Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, we opened 200 cases, which is the highest since FY 2015, except for FY 2020, which was skewed by COVID fraud cases.
- We have increased our focus on protecting overburdened and underserved communities as demonstrated by the increased numbers of cases (121 out of 200) with an environmental justice nexus within our total case load.
- Corporate accountability and individual responsibility remain hallmarks of the criminal program.

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Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network
Data as of: October 31, 2024

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement>> / Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2024
<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2024>>

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Year in Review

In fiscal year 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program continued to vigorously address violations of environmental statutes, leveraging additional staff resources, and implementing results-oriented strategies. Fair and robust enforcement is the cornerstone of EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program and helps deliver on the promise of our nation's environmental laws.

EPA implemented and began to see results from the FY 2024-2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>> or NECIs addressing climate change, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS, coal ash, safe drinking water, air toxics, and chemical accidents. These national initiatives, developed in a non-partisan way across administrations to address the largest national public health and environmental threats, have allowed EPA and its state partners to meet the goals of our environmental laws: healthier air, cleaner water, and reduced exposure to hazardous waste and toxic chemicals.

In addition to outcomes in each of our NECIs, EPA completed landmark cases, implemented a groundbreaking strategic partnership between the criminal and civil programs, and provided environmental and public health protections that benefited communities overburdened by pollution.

During the past two years, EPA has achieved stronger enforcement and compliance assurance results in several important areas than it has over the previous decade.

Historic, Precedent-Setting Cases

EPA increased inspections and case conclusions to drive impactful, precedent-setting results across communities that cut harmful pollution in our air, water, and land, and reduced exposure to toxic chemicals. The Nation's environmental laws provide EPA broad enforcement authority to seek civil and criminal enforcement against those who violate them. The agency also leverages monitoring, incentives, and data reporting to better promote compliance, transparency, and accountability.

In FY 2024, EPA completed two record-breaking Clean Air Act cases resulting in the single largest stationary source and the single largest mobile source enforcement cases in the agency's history.

Three significant cases highlighted below demonstrate that EPA is seeking to deter violations and hold polluters accountable across industry sectors and implement transformative requirements as part of its civil and cleanup enforcement settlements. These efforts help promote environmental compliance, establish a level-playing field for industry, and protect communities from contamination and potential health risks.

Marathon Oil

In September 2024, EPA and the Department of Justice finalized a first of its kind settlement with Marathon Oil Company resolving Clean Air Act violations at the company's oil and gas production operations on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. Marathon agreed to implement extensive compliance measures and mitigation activities to achieve major reductions in harmful emissions from over 200 facilities across the state as well as **pay a \$64.5 million civil penalty, the largest ever for violations of the Clean Air Act at stationary sources**. Marathon's actions will result in the equivalent of over 2.25 million tons of reduced carbon dioxide emissions over the next five years, a reduction comparable to taking 487,000 cars off the road for one year.

The Clean Air Act violations at nearly 90 Marathon facilities caused thousands of tons of illegal pollution, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon monoxide, which contribute to asthma and increase susceptibility to respiratory illnesses. Other emissions, including greenhouse gases like methane, a climate super pollutant, were released in large quantities. More information is available on the Marathon Oil Company Settlement Summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/marathon-oil-company-2024-clean-air-act-stationary-source-settlement>> webpage and EPA and DOJ Announce \$241.5M Settlement Agreement with Marathon Oil press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-announce-2415m-settlement-marathon-oil-reduce-climate-and>>.

Cummins Inc.

In January 2024, EPA, DOJ, the California Air Resources Board, and the California Attorney General's office finalized a settlement with Cummins Inc., a diesel engine maker, for federal and state Clean Air Act violations related to the use of software "defeat devices." These devices are used to circumvent vehicle emissions testing and certification requirements. **Cummins paid a \$1.675 billion civil penalty—the largest ever assessed in a Clean Air Act case and the second highest penalty in EPA history**—and will spend more than \$325 million to remedy the harm caused by the violations. Vehicle emission releases of nitrogen dioxide can aggravate respiratory diseases, particularly asthma, and may also contribute to asthma development in children.

Cummins also must complete a nationwide vehicle recall to repair and replace the engine control software in hundreds of thousands of their diesel engine vehicles. Additionally, Cummins will extend the warranty period for certain parts in the repaired vehicles, fund and perform projects to mitigate excess smog and ozone-creating nitrogen oxides (NOx) emitted from the vehicles, and employ new internal procedures designed to prevent future emissions cheating. More information is available on the 2024 Cummins Inc. Settlement summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/2024-cummins-inc-vehicle-emission-control-violations-settlement>> and Cummins Inc. to Pay a Record \$1.675 Billion Civil Penalty in Vehicle Test Cheating Settlement with U.S. and California press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-and-california-announce-diesel-engine-manufacturer-cummins-inc-agrees>>.

Gowanus Canal Superfund Site

The Gowanus Canal, located in Brooklyn, NY, is identified as one of the Nation's most contaminated waterways. High levels of more than a dozen contaminants, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals are present. The communities located around the canal have historically been overburdened by pollution, and the area is vulnerable to climate change impacts.

On June 27, 2024, EPA amended a 2020 unilateral administrative order issued to six potentially responsible parties to dredge and cap accumulated sediments and perform other cleanup work. The 2024 amendment to the order extended the dredge and cap work to the middle segment of the canal, which has the highest level of contamination, at an **estimated cost of \$369 million, the second largest Superfund amendment in terms of dollar value ever agreed to**. Overall, the current cost of the cleanup plan for the Canal is estimated at over \$2 billion. More information is available on the Gowanus Canal Superfund site profile page and EPA Reaches New Milestone in Cleanup of the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site Cleanup press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-new-milestone-cleanup-gowanus-canal-superfund-site-cleanup>>.

Cutting Climate Super Pollutants

EPA implemented  EPA's Climate Enforcement and Compliance Strategy (pdf)

<[https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf)

[02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/epasclimateenforcementandcompliancestrategy_1.pdf)> (336.37 KB) and Mitigating Climate

Change NECI <[https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-](https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change)

[climate-change](https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change)> through targeted actions focusing on two climate super pollutants –

hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and methane. HFCs have a global warming potential

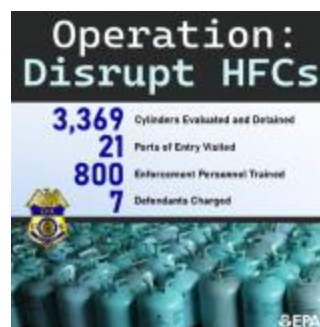
hundreds to thousands of times greater than carbon dioxide. Methane is approximately 25-28 times more powerful than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period.

To address methane, EPA inspected over 353 oil and gas facilities and 64 landfills in FY 2024 and completed cases totaling over 918,000 (metric) tons of avoided carbon dioxide equivalents from both sectors.

EPA also advanced climate adaptation efforts through several settlements and initiatives.

Operation: Disrupt HFCs

To stem the illegal importation of HFCs into the United States, EPA's Criminal Investigative Division, in partnership with other federal agencies including Customs and Border Protection and Homeland Security Investigations, launched Operation: Disrupt HFCs <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/operation-disrupt-hfcs>> to impact the illegal supply chain of HFC refrigerants entering the United States without required allowances. This operation has led to a significant increase in criminal cases opened, resulting in several defendants being charged for illegal smuggling of HFCs into the United States.



[View larger image](#)

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/images/2024-12/opdisrupt.png>>

Apache Corporation

In April 2024, EPA and the State of New Mexico finalized a settlement with Apache for Clean Air Act violations at 23 oil and gas production facilities in New Mexico and Texas. Apache paid a civil penalty of \$4 million, will bring 400 facilities across the two states into compliance with existing air regulations, and will undertake additional mitigation activities. The environmental harm caused by these violations is estimated to be 25,000 tons of greenhouse gas emissions, including 900 tons of methane and over 9,650 tons of VOCs. Apache also agreed to replace 400 pieces of equipment that release emissions with zero-emitting equipment. More information is available on the Apache Corporation Settlement Summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/apache-corporation-settlement>> and Apache Corporation to Pay \$4 Million and Reduce Unlawful Air Pollution from Oil and Gas Wells press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/apache-corporation-pay-4-million-and-reduce-unlawful-air-pollution-oil-and-gas-wells>>.

Allied Waste Niagara Landfill

In February 2024, EPA reached a settlement with Allied Waste Niagara for Clean Air Act violations at its landfill in Niagara Falls, NY. Under the settlement, Allied will pay a \$671,000 penalty and operate a gas collection and control system to reduce the amount

of air emissions, primarily methane, as well as other harmful organic compounds. The landfill's collect and control system will eliminate an estimated 86,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent methane emissions, and the company's implementation of operational changes will prevent an additional 32 metric tons of non-methane landfill gas emissions per year. These improvements will also provide safeguards from toxic releases into the air to protect the health of the people working and living near this landfill. Read more: Allied Waste Resolves CAA Violations at its Niagara Falls Landfill press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/allied-waste-resolves-clean-air-act-violations-its-niagara-falls-landfill>>.

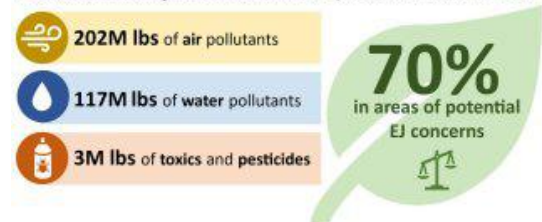
Driving Results in Overburdened and Underserved Communities

In FY 2024, EPA committed to drive compliance and ensure robust enforcement in overburdened and underserved communities. For the first time, all six of EPA's NEICs included promoting environmental justice to ensure the benefits of our Nation's environmental laws can be shared by everyone living in the United States. See FY 2024 Annual Results

for Environmental Justice section <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-environmental-justice>> for more details. In FY 2024, EPA achieved the following accomplishments in communities that have suffered the worst pollution in the United States:

- 53% of all inspections conducted,
- 50% of civil enforcement case conclusions,
- 235M pounds of pollution and waste treated, minimized, eliminated, or properly disposed of, and
- 82% of completed Superfund enforcement settlement agreements.

FY24 estimated pollutants reduced, treated or eliminated



View larger image

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/images/2024-12/ej-infographic.jpg>>

For the first time, EPA revised its Reducing Air Toxics in Overburdened Communities NECI <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-reducing-air-toxics-overburdened>> to include a geographic focus, requiring identification of communities overburdened by air toxic pollution. EPA identified 27 communities of focus across the country for enforcement and compliance assurance work, completing over 184 inspections in these areas in FY 2024.

Environmental Justice Community Focus: Guayama, Puerto Rico

In FY 2024, EPA took multiple enforcement actions for air and hazardous waste violations threatening the health and wellbeing of the people living in Guayama, PR, an area known to have the greatest contamination on the island. These actions in Guayama demonstrate EPA's commitment to protect overburdened and underserved communities. The settlements address the following:

- Failure to properly operate and maintain control equipment at a gasoline storage and loading facility;
- Failure to properly monitor emissions of several air toxics, including mercury; and
- Groundwater monitoring issues and improper reporting of a coal ash landfill.

More information on EPA's settlement agreements with companies in Guayama is available on the FY 2024 Annual Results for Environmental Justice

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fy-2024-environmental-justice>> section.

Enhanced Partnership between the Civil and Criminal Programs

In FY 2024, EPA issued the Strategic Civil-Criminal Enforcement Policy

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-announces-new-policy-strengthen-civil-criminal-enforcement-coordination>> to strengthen the partnership between EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs. Collaboration between the two programs is critical to promote robust and

fair enforcement that holds polluters accountable, ensures justice for communities scarred by pollution, and upholds the rule of law to level the playing field for law-abiding companies.

The enhanced civil-criminal partnership is a paradigm shift for the enforcement program, ensuring we do not have a bifurcated approach and instead focus on how the two enforcement programs can best collaborate on case selection, information sharing, and use of resources. Along with the Department of Justice, this new approach will help promote compliance, deter violations, and protect communities from harmful pollution.

With an integrated enforcement program, defined by a dynamic and strategic partnership between EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs, the agency is better addressing 21st century environmental problems and delivering on the promise of our Nation's environmental laws. The following case summary demonstrates the results that can be achieved from EPA's civil and criminal partnership enforcement actions.

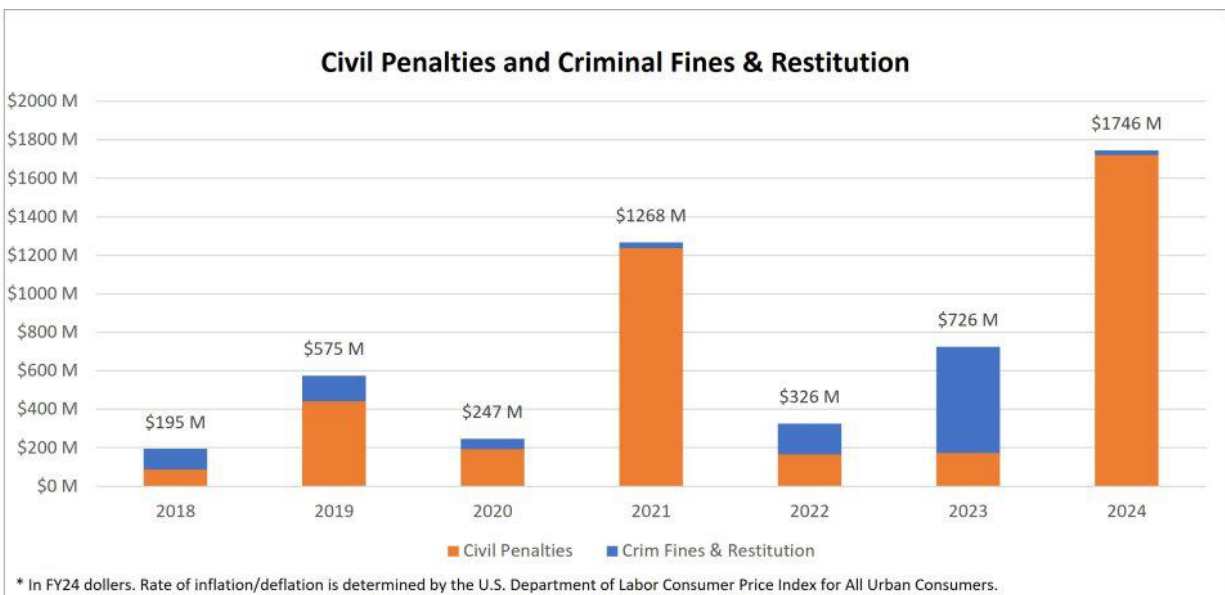
Rudy's Performance Parts Inc.

On September 10, 2024, Rudy's pleaded guilty to criminal charges and was sentenced to one count of conspiracy to violate the Clean Air Act for tampering with vehicle monitoring devices. Rudy's paid a \$2.4 million criminal penalty as part of a \$10 million global criminal and civil resolution with both Rudy's and its owner, Aaron Rudolph. EPA's criminal program investigation discovered that between January 1, 2014, and March 20, 2017, Rudy's sold over 43,000 tunes or tuners, sold over 62,000 defeat devices, and provided technical support to their customers to assist with installing and troubleshooting these defeat devices.

Disabling or removing emissions controls and tampering with the onboard diagnostics of a diesel truck causes its emissions—including nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and non-methane hydrocarbons—to increase significantly. From January 6, 2015, and continuing through 2017, Rudy's employees disabled or removed the emissions control components and tampered with onboard diagnostics on approximately 300 diesel trucks at the Rudy's facility located in North Carolina.

As part of the civil enforcement action, Rudy's and Mr. Rudolf are prohibited from making, selling, offering to sell, and installing defeat devices; transferring intellectual property that would allow others to make or sell defeat devices; and investing in or profiting from defeat devices manufactured or sold by other businesses. Read more: North Carolina Auto Parts Seller and Owner Pay \$10 Million for CAA Defeat Devices Violations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/north-carolina-auto-parts-seller-and-its-owner-pay-10m-making-selling-and-installing>>.

Both EPA's civil and criminal enforcement programs are surging, including through increased case conclusions, higher penalties, and more defendants charged.



Compliance Assurance

A strong compliance assurance program is critical to fulfilling EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment. Delivering a robust compliance assurance program is achieved by helping companies understand their obligations under U.S. environmental laws, strengthening EPA's inspector program to promote a level-playing field, and revitalizing our training program through the National Enforcement Training Institute to keep up with 21st century environmental challenges, such as cybersecurity threats, climate change, and PFAS contamination.

Focusing EPA's compliance assurance resources where most needed, including in and communities overburdened by pollution, and ensuring that people have information to understand the environmental conditions of their neighborhood, are priorities for the agency. In FY 2024, the compliance assurance program continued to develop cutting-edge information technology to meet those goals, and to promote access to data and analytic tools. EPA made meaningful strides toward modernizing our information technology systems to meet current and future needs and beginning efficiency improvements to reduce burden on industry, state, and tribal partners and conserve agency resources.

The compliance assurance program also oversees state authorized programs through the State Review Framework, working with delegated programs to ensure consistent enforcement of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Additionally, to address noncompliance efficiently, the compliance assurance program provides incentives to regulated entities to voluntarily discover, disclose, and correct environmental problems.

Last updated on December 5, 2024



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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Criminal Enforcement

The Environmental Protection Agency's mission to protect public health and the environment depends upon fair and robust enforcement that holds polluters accountable. Fairness demands that EPA pursue enforcement actions based solely on the law and the facts and its obligation to protect communities from unlawful pollution.

In fiscal year 2024, EPA's criminal enforcement program hired new agents, trained over 1,000 civil and law enforcement partners on a wide range of environmental crime topics, and expanded outreach efforts by strengthening long-standing task forces. EPA's revitalized criminal enforcement program advanced numerous cases, resulting in the most criminal defendants charged since FY 2019.

The efforts over the past year seek to provide justice for communities scarred by pollution and uphold the rule of law so that law-abiding companies are not at a competitive disadvantage with polluters. Leveraging all appropriate tools, including criminal enforcement authorities, will enhance EPA's efforts to deter illegal activities that harm public health and the environment.

Civil-Criminal Enforcement Strategy



Image showing laboratory forensic analysis.

In April 2024, EPA's enforcement program issued the  Strategic Civil-Criminal Enforcement Policy (pdf)

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/strategic-civil-criminal-enforcement-policy-april-2024.pdf> (448.63 KB) to ensure a strong partnership between its civil and criminal programs using joint strategic planning, rigorous case screening, regular communication, and appropriate enforcement tools to address a violation.

Along with this strategic coordination, the criminal enforcement program is, for the first time, working in collaboration with the civil enforcement program on the development and implementation of EPA's national priorities, including the agency's PFAS Strategic Roadmap <https://epa.gov/pfas/pfas-strategic-roadmap-epas-commitments-action-2021-2024> and the enforcement and compliance assurance program's FY 2024-2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives <https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives> or NECIs. These collaborative efforts led to a 12% increase in criminal leads opened because of referrals from EPA Headquarters and regional offices.

The criminal program's forensics arm provides field and laboratory support to both civil and criminal projects in Headquarters and EPA Regions. The lab completed 789 analyses in support of civil inspections in FY 2024. The lab also validated a method to measure per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS in soils and developed an innovative approach to identify pollutants found in coal ash, both of which could benefit the NECIs. Additionally, forensic field personnel



Image shows van utilized for forensic field work.

conducted nine air monitoring projects throughout the country. These are just some examples of the ways that the civil and criminal programs partner to get the best possible case outcomes for both programs.

FY 2024 Criminal Enforcement Highlights

As pollution-related crimes vary nationwide and priorities shift, the criminal enforcement program maintains a diverse case portfolio. At the end of FY 2024, there were approximately 485 open criminal investigations across all major environmental programs. EPA's civil investigation division's success relies on collaboration with its civil enforcement partners, working closely at both national and regional levels. At the end of FY 2024, 103 cases (21% of the overall docket) involved formal parallel proceedings with the civil enforcement program.

In FY 2024, the criminal enforcement program opened 200 new cases, with 61% in overburdened and underserved communities, and charged 121 defendants. In terms of overall relief, the program secured total fines and restitution exceeding \$26 million; \$750,000 in court ordered environmental projects; 19.3 years of incarceration; and forfeiture of \$322,706 in illegal proceeds.

North Carolina automotive company pays \$2.4M criminal penalty for making, selling, and installing thousands of illegal diesel emission defeat devices

On September 10, 2024, Rudy's Performance Parts Inc. (Rudy's) pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one count of conspiracy to violate the Clean Air Act, which makes it a felony offense to tamper with monitoring devices. Rudy's paid a \$2.4 million criminal penalty as part of a \$10 million global criminal and civil resolution with both Rudy's and owner Aaron Rudolph.

Rudy's was also sentenced to a three-year term of probation. The company distributed illegal aftermarket parts including performance tuners and other products designed for use with diesel trucks manufactured by Dodge, Ford, and General Motors. The criminal enforcement investigation disclosed Rudy's sold over 43,000 tunes or tuners between January 1, 2014, and March 20, 2017. During this timeframe, Rudy's also sold over

62,000 defeat devices and provided technical support to their customers to assist with installing and troubleshooting these defeat devices. From January 6, 2015, and continuing through 2017, employees of Rudy's disabled or removed the emissions control components and tampered with on board diagnostics (OBDs) required under the Clean Air Act, on approximately 300 diesel trucks at the Rudy's facility located in North Carolina. Read more: North Carolina Auto Parts Seller and Owner Pay \$10 Million for CAA Defeat Devices Violations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/north-carolina-auto-parts-seller-and-its-owner-pay-10m-making-selling-and-installing>>.

Wisconsin company sentenced for conduct related to an explosion that killed five workers and injured others

On January 25, 2024, Didion Milling Inc. was sentenced for false statements to the United States and sentenced to a criminal fine of \$1 million, a five-year term of probation including specific provisions for enhanced Occupational Safety and Health Administration inspection authority, and restitution of \$10,250,000 to the estates of decedents who died in the May 31, 2017, explosion and to surviving victims who suffered bodily injury. The investigation, which began in 2018, disclosed that Didion failed to operate the facility as outlined in its Clean Air Act permit, provided false reporting to regulators and failed to meet workplace safety standards. Read more: United States v. Didion Milling, Inc., et al. case overview [🔗](https://www.justice.gov/enrd/case/united-states-v-didion-milling-inc-et-al-0)

<<https://www.justice.gov/enrd/case/united-states-v-didion-milling-inc-et-al-0>>.



Didion Milling facility after explosion.

Unlicensed transporter sentenced to more than five years in prison for illegally handling hazardous waste in Hawaii

On March 14, 2017, EPA's criminal enforcement program received information from the Hawaii Department of Health's Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch that in January 2017, Young Laundry and Drycleaning (YLD) paid approximately \$15,000 to Anthony Shane Gilstrap of PSC Dry Cleaning Removal, Honolulu, HI, to transport 35 55-gallon drums of



Image of illegally disposed hazardous waste barrels.

hazardous waste perchloroethylene from YLD to a warehouse located in Honolulu. Gilstrap, an unlicensed hazardous waste transporter, stored the drums from January to April 2017 at a warehouse where he was residing approximately one mile from YLD's facility. This warehouse was located in a community already overburdened by pollution. Gilstrap did not properly manifest the hazardous waste during any time in which he transported them. He was

charged in November 2021 and pleaded guilty in April 2023.

On January 17, 2024, Anthony Gilstrap was sentenced to 63 months of incarceration, three years supervised release for three Resource Conservation and Recovery Act violations: transportation of hazardous waste without a manifest, falsification of a hazardous waste manifest, and illegal storage of hazardous waste. Read more: Man Sentenced to More Than Five Years in Prison for Illegally Handling Hazardous Waste press release [🔗](https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/man-sentenced-more-five-years-prison-illegally-handling-hazardous-waste-hawaii-and) <<https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/man-sentenced-more-five-years-prison-illegally-handling-hazardous-waste-hawaii-and>>.

Operation: Disrupt HFCs

Addressing climate super pollutants is a significant priority for EPA, with the criminal enforcement program playing a critical role. The American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2020 (AIM Act) provided EPA specific authority to address the impact that the production and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a potent greenhouse gas, has on combatting climate change.

To achieve the AIM Act's goal of an 85% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2036, EPA is acting in a number of ways, including by implementing an initiative to disrupt the illegal smuggling of HFCs through United States borders and ports.

Operation: Disrupt HFCs <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/operation-disrupt-hfcs>>, initiated in February 2024, is intended to disrupt the illegal supply chain and keep HFCs from entering the United States. This operation supports the NECI for Mitigating Climate

Change

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change>> and, as of September 30, 2024, has resulted in 28 criminal cases opened and seven defendants charged.

Additionally, in FY 2024, the operation evaluated and detained 3,369 HFC cylinders, visited 21 ports of entry, and trained over 800 enforcement personnel across the federal government. Our forensics arm provided field and lab support on 32 criminal HFC cases that included inventorying 562 cylinders, screening 128 cylinders, and conducting 115 analyses.

Last updated on December 5, 2024





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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Civil Enforcement

The Environmental Protection Agency's civil enforcement program works diligently to fulfill the agency's mission to protect human health and the environment by holding polluters accountable to ensure regulated entities follow our Nation's environmental laws. EPA's enforcement efforts are protecting communities, particularly those overburdened by pollution. Working with EPA's criminal, cleanup, and federal facility enforcement partners, other federal agencies, as well as states, Tribes, and territories, EPA's civil enforcement program provides tangible benefits for communities.

In April 2024, EPA issued the Strategic Civil-Criminal Enforcement Policy

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-04/strategic-civil-criminal-enforcement-policy-april-2024.pdf>> establishing a stronger partnership between the civil and criminal programs through enhanced strategic planning, rigorous case screening, regular communication, and use of appropriate enforcement tools. For the first time, the criminal enforcement program is working with the civil enforcement program to implement EPA's national priorities and the FY2024-2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>> or NECIs.

In fiscal year 2024, EPA's civil enforcement program completed record-breaking, precedent-setting cases, including the largest Clean Air Act mobile source and stationary source settlements in history, transforming how we protect communities and

provide clean air in the years to come. The agency completed 1,851 civil enforcement cases resolving tens of thousands of violations and noncompliance with environmental laws and regulations, which resulted in:

- Reducing, treating, or eliminating over 321 million pounds of pollution.
- Ensuring the proper treatment, minimization, or disposal of over 609 million pounds of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
- Incorporating one or more supplemental environmental projects in 49 settlements, bringing relief valued at over \$9.5 million to communities and the environment.
- Obtaining commitments of over \$5 billion to return facilities to compliance.
- Assessing over \$1.7 billion in penalties.
- Completing 60 civil judicial actions and continued oversight of over 500 judicial consent decrees.

Tackling the Climate Crisis

EPA's civil enforcement program is ensuring cleaner air for communities and responding to the climate crisis by helping the Nation reduce emissions from greenhouse gases and climate super pollutants like methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC). Robust enforcement of Clean Air Act violations, deterring noncompliance across industry sectors, and assuring that facilities play by the rules are critical to reducing these emissions. EPA's Mitigating Climate Change National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change>> and enforcement of the Renewable Fuel Standards underscore the agency's commitment to addressing climate change.

Over the past year, EPA has taken enforcement actions against a multitude of industrial sectors under the climate change NECI, including oil and gas operators, landfill operators, and illegal importers of HFCs. The agency's dedication to tackling the climate crisis is reflected by the reduction of over 1.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emission through these actions. Additionally, this year, EPA collected over \$71 million in penalties to resolve Clean Air Act violations in settlements that reduced GHG emissions.

In September 2024, EPA issued an HFC enforcement alert <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/epa-targeting-illegal-imports-hydrofluorocarbon-super-pollutants-combat-climate-change>> that provides information on common compliance issues observed with the importation of bulk HFCs and highlights recent civil and criminal enforcement actions. The enforcement alert emphasizes that EPA is vigorously enforcing regulations and intends to ensure that regulated entities take the necessary steps to comply with the law and avoid potential enforcement actions.

Marathon Oil Settlement Results in Largest Stationary Source Penalty for Clean Air Act Violations

In September 2024, EPA and the Department of Justice finalized a first of its kind settlement with Marathon Oil Company resolving Clean Air Act violations at the company's oil and gas production operations on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota. The violations at nearly 90 Marathon facilities resulted in thousands of tons of illegal pollution, including smog-producing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon monoxide, which contribute to asthma and increase susceptibility to respiratory illnesses. Also, greenhouse gases, including the climate super pollutant methane, were released in large quantities, contributing to climate change.

Marathon will implement extensive compliance measures and mitigation activities to achieve major reductions in harmful emissions from over 200 facilities across the state as well as **pay a \$64.5 million civil penalty, the largest ever for violations of the CAA at stationary sources**. The work that Marathon will do under this agreement will result in the equivalent of over 2.25 million tons of reduced carbon dioxide emissions over the next five years, similar to the number of reductions achieved by taking 487,000 cars off the road for one year. The settlement will also eliminate nearly 110,000 tons of VOC emissions. More information is available on the Marathon Oil Company Settlement Summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/marathon-oil-company-2024-clean-air-act-stationary-source-settlement>> webpage and EPA and DOJ Announce \$241.5M Settlement Agreement with Marathon Oil press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-justice-department-announce-2415m-settlement-marathon-oil-reduce-climate-and>>.

Apache Corporation Fined on Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Oil and Gas Wells

In April 2024, EPA and state of New Mexico reached an agreement with Apache Corporation for violations of Clean Air Act regulations at 23 oil and gas production facilities in New Mexico and Texas. As part of the settlement, Apache paid a civil penalty of \$4 million and will bring 400 facilities across New Mexico and Texas into compliance with existing air regulations, along with mitigation activities. Apache also agreed to replace 400 pieces of equipment that release emissions with zero-emitting equipment to address the environmental harm caused by the violations, which is estimated to be over 9,650 tons of VOCs and 25,000 tons of GHG emissions, including methane. Volatile organic compounds are a key component in the formation smog, which exacerbates diseases including asthma and can increase susceptibility to respiratory illnesses, such as pneumonia and bronchitis. More information is available on the Apache Corporation Settlement Summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/apache-corporation-settlement>> webpage and Apache Corporation to pay \$4 million and reduce unlawful air pollution from oil and gas wells press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/apache-corporation-pay-4-million-and-reduce-unlawful-air-pollution-oil-and-gas-wells>>.

Colonial Oil Fails to Meet Clean Air Act Fuel Regulations

In September 2024, EPA and DOJ finalized a settlement with Colonial Oil Industries Inc., for failure to meet obligations under the Clean Air Act's Renewable Fuel Standard or RFS program and gasoline volatility standards. As part of the settlement, Colonial paid a civil penalty of more than \$2.8 million and will spend an estimated \$12.2 million to offset the human health and environmental impacts of the violations.

Between 2013 and 2019, Colonial failed to purchase and retire enough Renewable Identification Numbers or RINs under the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) program. The RFS program is a national policy that requires a certain volume of renewable fuel be used to replace or reduce the quantity of fossil fuel in transportation fuel, home heating oil, or jet fuel. The settlement requires Colonial to purchase and retire over nine million RINs within two years, resulting in a reduction of over 18,300 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions. This is equivalent to the emissions from powering 2,386 homes' energy use or 4,355 gasoline cars for a year.

Colonial also sold over a million gallons of gasoline that failed to meet the applicable volatility standard intended to reduce emissions during the summer season. These emissions contribute to smog and ozone-related health problems such as asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis. Read more: Colonial Oil to Pay \$2.8 Million Penalty for Failure to Meet CAA Fuels Regulation press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/colonial-oil-pay-28-million-penalty-failure-meet-clean-air-act-fuels-regulations>>.

Illegal Imports of Hydrofluorocarbons by Resonac America Inc.



An imported shipment of regulated HFCs.

In March 2024, EPA reached a settlement agreement with Resonac America Inc. for the illegal import of HFCs, a climate super pollutant, into the United States. Under the settlement, Resonac paid a \$416,003 civil penalty and will safely destroy 1,693 pounds of HFCs. Resonac imported HFC-23, a potent greenhouse gas, with a global warming potential that is 14,800 times more than that of carbon dioxide over 100 years. This enforcement action prevented approximately 6,208 pounds, or 2.8 metric

tons, of illegal HFCs from being imported into the United States. If released into the atmosphere, these HFCs are the equivalent of 41,677 metric tons of carbon dioxide, or the same amount of carbon dioxide produced from powering 8,225 homes with electricity for a year. Read more: Resonac Settlement for Import of HFCs press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-settlement-resonac-america-illegal-import-super-climate-pollutant-port-los>>

Read more about civil enforcement actions addressing climate change on the Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Results: Climate Change webpage <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2024-climate-change>>.

Taking Decisive Action to Promote Environmental Justice

Through the enforcement of the Nation's environmental laws, EPA strives to make transformative progress on addressing unlawful violations in communities already overburdened by pollution. We do this in part by working with our state and local partners, including underserved and overburdened communities. In addition to the cases listed below, EPA issued a civil enforcement fact sheet

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/fact-sheet-epas-civil-enforcement-program> to help communities understand EPA's civil enforcement process and how the agency works to protect communities and those harmed or threatened by pollution. To read more about civil enforcement actions addressing environmental justice, please visit the Fiscal Year 2024 Annual Results: Environmental Justice webpage <https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-annual-results-fy-2024-environmental-justice>.

Applied Energy Systems to Pay \$3.1 Million Penalty for Clean Air Act Violations at Coal-Fired Power Plant in Puerto Rico

In August 2024, EPA finalized a settlement with Applied Energy Systems Puerto Rico, LP (AES) for Clean Air Act violations at its facility in Guayama, PR. EPA found that AES did not properly monitor for mercury, soot-producing particulate matter, and dangerous hydrochloric acid emissions, and that it did not properly report hazardous mercury emissions. Exposure to these hazardous air pollutants is associated with adverse health effects such as irritation of the lungs and skin, detrimental effects on the central nervous system, damage to the kidneys, and cancer. As part of the settlement, the company will pay a civil penalty of \$3.1 million and address violations of the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS). AES also agreed to operate two recently installed mercury process monitors to support the facility's operation of its system to remove mercury from its emissions. To increase public transparency, the company will post its MATS compliance reports and its site-specific monitoring plan on its website. Read more: Applied Energy Systems Settlement for Violations in Guayama, PR press release <https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settlement-aes-requires-more-monitoring-and-payment-penalty-clean-air-act>.

Methane Emissions Controls Required for Allied Waste Niagara Falls New York Landfill in Settlement

In February 2024, EPA reached a settlement with Allied Waste Niagara Falls Landfill, LLC (Allied) for Clean Air Act violations at its landfill in Niagara Falls, NY. Under the settlement, Allied will pay a \$671,000 penalty and operate a gas collection and control system to reduce the amount of harmful chemicals, primarily methane, as well as other harmful organic compounds, released into the air. In addition to causing adverse climate effects, these pollutants are known or suspected to be carcinogens and to cause damage to the kidneys, liver, and central nervous system. In addition to the estimated elimination of 86,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent methane emissions, the gas collection and control system, along with operational changes, will prevent an additional 32 metric tons of non-methane landfill gas emissions per year. These improvements also will provide safeguards from toxic releases to air to benefit the health of the people working and living near this landfill. This work is also part of EPA's Mitigating Climate Change NECI <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-mitigating-climate-change>>. Read more: Allied Waste Resolves Clean Air Act Violations at its Niagara Falls Landfill <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/allied-waste-resolves-clean-air-act-violations-its-niagara-falls-landfill>> press release.

County of Hawai'i Required to Address Compliance Issues at Three Wastewater Treatment Plants

In March 2024, EPA finalized a settlement agreement with the county of Hawai'i to ensure that Clean Water Act pollution discharge requirements are met at the Hilo, Pāpa'ikou, and Kula'imano Wastewater Treatment Plants. EPA identified significant operation and maintenance issues that affected the treatment systems, leading to violations of the limitations on what the plants can discharge, as well as sewer overflows. EPA worked with the county and Hawai'i Department of Health to identify



Severe corrosion at the sludge processing tanks has caused unsafe conditions, preventing maintenance of roof and causing further corrosion at Hilo Wastewater Treatment Plant

needs for capital improvements and strengthen planning efforts and asset management of the County's wastewater infrastructure systems.

The settlement requires the County to address broken equipment and deferred maintenance and to develop a program to systematically repair, rehabilitate, and replace its aging infrastructure. These improvements are expected to benefit the surrounding community, which has been overburdened by environmental and health hazards, by reducing potential human exposure to contaminated sewage on the beaches, streams, and ocean waters throughout the Island of Hawai'i. Exposure to sewage can lead to gastrointestinal illnesses, due to the presence of harmful microorganisms like bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms like diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, or cramps. Read more: EPA Addresses Violations Involving Hawaii Wastewater Treatment Plants, Sewer Lines press release

<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-addresses-pollution-violations-involving-hawaii-wastewater-treatment-plants-sewer>.

Identifying and Controlling PFAS Contamination

For the first time, EPA is focusing its enforcement and compliance assurance resources on addressing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS contamination. Known as "forever chemicals," PFAS' toxicity and persistence in the environment and the breadth and scope of contamination throughout the country make it a national threat worthy of being an NECI. The agency's Addressing Exposure to PFAS National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative (NECI <https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-addressing-exposure-pfas>) is focused on using EPA's various enforcement tools to achieve site characterization, control ongoing releases that pose a threat to human health and the environment, ensure compliance with permits and other agreements to prevent and address PFAS contamination, and address endangerment issues as they arise. The cases below highlight EPA's initial work with large manufacturing companies and the U.S. Army to gather the data necessary to address the risks and harms from and clean up PFAS contamination.

Chemours Company Addresses PFAS Contamination in Washington Works Facility in Settlement

In December 2023, EPA and Chemours Company FC, LLC reached an agreement to conduct sampling for PFAS surrounding the company's Washington Works facility in Washington, West Virginia, under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Under the agreement, Chemours is required to collect and analyze samples in soil, surface water, sediment, and other areas to provide information on known and potential PFAS contamination. More information on the site is available in EPA Secures Agreement with Chemours for PFAS sampling press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-secures-agreement-chemours-conduct-new-sampling-pfas-contamination-near-0>> and the agency's Chemours corrective action webpage <<https://epa.gov/hwcorrectiveactioncleanups/hazardous-waste-cleanup-chemours-company-fc-llc-formerly-dupont>>.

EPA and U.S. Army Collaborate to Identify PFAS Contamination Near Army Installations

In FY 2024, EPA conducted sampling of private drinking water wells located near five military bases: Fort Carson (Colorado), Camp Santiago and Fort Allen (Puerto Rico), and Nellis Air Force Base and Reno Air National Guard Base (Nevada). This sampling, conducted as part of EPA's Addressing Exposure to PFAS National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-addressing-exposure-pfas>>, is in close collaboration with states, territories and the Department of Defense. More information on this effort is available on the Federal Facilities FY 2024 Annual Results webpage <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/federal-facilities-fy-2024-annual-results>>.

Superfund Enforcement Program Initiates PFAS Sampling and Data Collection

In FY 2024, five EPA regional offices conducted sampling to collect PFAS contamination data at eight major PFAS manufacturing facilities located in five states and Puerto Rico. In addition to those sampling efforts, the cleanup enforcement program compiled publicly available PFAS data from three other facilities. The sampling data will assist

EPA in understanding the extent of PFAS contamination at some of the largest facilities in the United States and enable early action to address any imminent and substantial endangerment posed by the chemicals.

Protecting Communities from Hazardous Waste

In FY 2024, EPA continued to hold polluters accountable for violations of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act's regulations. For the first time, EPA designated coal ash surface impoundments and landfills as one of the agency's NECIs. Coal ash, also known as coal combustion residuals or CCR, is a large industrial waste stream produced from the burning of coal for energy. It contains harmful contaminants that may cause cancer and other health effects.

Without proper containment and management, coal ash can pollute waterways, groundwater, drinking water and the air. Improper storage of coal ash can also result in catastrophic failures. Coal ash disposal impoundments and landfills are found throughout the country in both urban and rural areas. Impacts from catastrophic releases, as well as contamination leaking into potential drinking water sources, have and will continue to be felt by surrounding urban and rural communities until the coal ash is properly contained, controlled, and cleaned up. Through this NECI, EPA is protecting water sources, as well as overburdened and underserved communities who often live near coal ash disposal and storage units. More information on EPA's efforts to address coal ash contamination is available on the Coal Ash Contamination NECI

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-protecting-communities-coal-ash> webpage.

First Coal Ash NECI Settlement Requires Greenidge Generation LLC to Address Contamination at New York Power Plant

In January 2024, EPA finalized the first settlement under the agency's coal ash contamination NECI with Greenidge Generation LLC, an electrical generating plant in Dresden, NY. Under the settlement, the company must address groundwater monitoring and ensure the proper closure of a coal ash surface impoundment.

Greenidge will also pay a \$105,000 fine. Read more: EPA Settlement with Greenidge Generation to Address Compliance with Coal Ash Regulations press release

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-settlement-greenidge-generation-llc-actions-address-compliance-coal-ash>>.

EPA Finalizes Four Settlements in three states and Puerto Rico to Advance Coal Ash NECI

In September 2024, EPA finalized four settlements under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for violations of coal ash regulations at facilities located in Alabama, Pennsylvania, Colorado, and Puerto Rico. An overview of these settlements is provided below:

- AES Puerto Rico will address groundwater monitoring issues at their electrical generating plant in Guayama, PR, and ensure proper reporting of its coal ash landfill. The company will pay a civil penalty of \$71,845.
- Keystone-Conemaugh Projects, LLC committed to ensuring that groundwater at its coal-powered Conemaugh Generating Station in New Florence, Pennsylvania, is properly monitored and remediated. The company will pay a civil penalty of \$185,927.
- The Alabama Power Company agreed to evaluate and expand its groundwater monitoring program at the Barry Electric Generating Plant in Bucks, Mobile County, AL, and to review and upgrade its Emergency Action Plan. The company will pay a civil penalty of \$278,000.
- The Public Service Company of Colorado is required to address groundwater monitoring issues, to conduct effective and protective groundwater cleanup at the Cherokee Station electrical generating plant in Denver, CO. The company will pay a civil penalty of \$134,500.

Read more: EPA Completes Series of Enforcement Actions to Protect Communities from Exposure to Coal Ash Pollution press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-completes-series-enforcement-actions-protect-communities-exposure-coal-ash>>.

Heritage-Crystal Clean, LLC to Implement Compliance Measures for Violations of Hazardous Waste Regulations



Photo of Tank TK-3 located at the HCC's 10th St. facility located in Indianapolis, IN. At the time of the EPA inspection, this tank contained spent "106 Reuse" solvent material. The photograph shows the goose neck pipe that directly vents the tank to the atmosphere without any sort of emission control device. The device seen in the foreground measures the level of the liquids in the tank.

In December 2023, EPA, DOJ, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and the state of Indiana reached a settlement with Heritage-Crystal Clean, LLC (HCC) for violations of requirements governing the management of hazardous waste and used oil at current and former facilities. HCC accepted used solvent that qualified as hazardous waste but did not transport and manage those solvents in accordance with applicable hazardous waste management requirements. HCC's actions occurred in the course of providing parts-washing services to customers throughout the United States. Under the settlement, HCC committed to pay civil penalties totaling \$1,162,500 and to implement various compliance measures, including promptly removing from its facilities the specific solvent drums and consolidation containers that exhibit hazardous waste characteristics. This settlement resulted in over **16 million pounds of hazardous waste being treated, minimized, or properly disposed of—the most significant environmental benefit result in RCRA enforcement to date**. More information is available on the HCC Company Settlement case summary

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/heritage-crystal-clean-llc-settlement-information-sheet>> and the Heritage-

Crystal Clean, LLC pays penalty and implements compliance measures for hazardous waste violations press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/heritage-crystal-clean-llc-pay-more-11-million-penalties-and-implement-compliance>>.

Protecting the Public from Toxic Lead Exposure

The legacy of toxic lead exposure disproportionately affects communities with a higher concentration of low-income households. Even very low levels of lead in children's blood have been linked to adverse effects on intellect, concentration, and academic achievement, which could lead to lifelong health effects and barriers to social and economic well-being.

In FY 2024, EPA continued its work to implement the agency's strategy to Reduce Lead Exposures and Disparities in U.S. Communities <<https://epa.gov/lead/final-strategy-reduce-lead-exposures-and-disparities-us-communities>>, focusing on high risk or overburdened communities. To address community exposures to lead sources, EPA's enforcement program has pursued civil cases and signed agreements to support EPA's commitment to the Lead Strategy, which are highlighted below. For more information on lead enforcement accomplishments, visit EPA's Enforcing Lead Laws and Regulations <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcing-lead-laws-and-regulations>> webpage.

EPA-HUD Agreements in Support of EPA's Lead Strategy and the Federal Lead Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures

In February 2024, EPA signed two complementary agreements with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to support commitments in EPA's Lead Strategy, Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures <<https://epa.gov/lead/federal-action-plan-reduce-childhood-lead-exposure>>, and EPA's Strategic Plan, which seek to protect children's health by reducing lead exposures locally, with a focus on disproportionately impacted communities.

- The first MOU strengthens EPA-HUD lead paint compliance and enforcement partnership through increased consultation, information-sharing, and mutual assistance to maximize our coordinated efforts to address lead-based paint hazards in housing.
- The second MOU, signed by EPA, HUD, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) launches a pilot program in EPA's Mid-Atlantic Region (Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia) to facilitate collaboration and information sharing about communities with children who are testing with elevated blood lead levels or higher lead exposure risks to help prioritize the agencies' actions in communities with the greatest risks.

Read more: EPA, HUD and HHS Announce Interagency Commitments to More Robust Collaboration on Addressing Risks of Exposures to Lead press release

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-hud-and-hhs-announce-interagency-commitments-more-robust-collaboration-addressing>>.

Settlement with Marrs Construction Co. Addresses Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule Protections Against Lead Exposure

In January 2024, EPA entered into a settlement agreement with Marrs Construction Co., of Bella Vista, AR, which addressed the company's violations of the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule. In 2018, Marrs performed two renovations at residential properties without complying with applicable RRP Rule requirements, specifically failing to:

- Obtain recertification before beginning renovations,
- Assign a certified renovator to each renovation,
- Maintain records showing their compliance with the RRP measures, and
- Perform work in accordance with applicable work practice standards.

Marrs paid a \$35,000 penalty and is required to provide information about lead safety rules on "Fixer to Fabulous," its program on the Home Garden Television (HGTV) Network and through Marrs' social media sites. Read more: EPA Settlement Addresses

Contractor's Actions on Renovation TV Show Violating the Lead-Based Paint Rule press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settlement-addresses-contractors-actions-renovation-tv-show-violating-lead-based>>.

J. Da Silva Properties, LLC to Address TSCA Lead Disclosure Rule Violations Under Consent Agreement

In May 2024, EPA filed a consent agreement and final order against J. Da Silva Properties, LLC regarding violations of the Lead-Based Paint Disclosure Rule under Section 1018 of the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act. The Disclosure Rule ensures that purchasers and renters of housing built before 1978 receive the information necessary to protect themselves and their families from lead-based paint hazards. The company owns six housing buildings, totaling 39 units, in Danbury, CT, and failed to provide the appropriate information to multiple lessees. As part of the settlement, the company paid a cash penalty of \$68,078. Additionally, the company will implement a supplemental environmental project valued at about \$44,000 at two of its properties to remove, dispose, and replace lead-based paint containing materials and certify compliance with the Disclosure Rule. Read more: Connecticut Property Owner to Pay Penalty and Perform Lead Abatement for Violations of Lead-based Paint Rules press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/connecticut-property-owner-pay-penalty-and-perform-lead-abatement-violations-federal>>.

Emissions from Defeat Devices in Diesel Engines

To ensure clean air, EPA regulates emissions from diesel engines used in various passenger and commercial vehicles, as well as machines that perform a wide range of important jobs such as excavators, farm tractors, forklifts, and other “nonroad” equipment. Though diesel engines manufactured today are cleaner, diesel exhaust still contributes significantly to air pollution that causes serious human health and environmental effects. The following settlements highlight EPA’s enforcement against companies that install and sell illegal defeat devices for diesel engines:

Record Setting Civil Penalty Against Cummins Inc. in Vehicle Test Cheating Settlement

In January 2024, EPA, DOJ, the California Air Resources Board, and the California Attorney General's office finalized a settlement agreement with diesel engine maker Cummins Inc. for alleged violations of the Clean Air Act and California law, which included the use of software "defeat devices" that circumvented emissions testing and certification requirements. As part of the settlement, **Cummins paid a \$1.675 billion civil penalty—the largest ever assessed in a Clean Air Act case**—and agreed to spend more than \$325 million to remedy the violations. Cummins must also complete a nationwide vehicle recall to repair and replace the engine control software in hundreds of thousands of vehicles equipped with the company's diesel engines. Cummins must also extend the warranty period for certain parts in the repaired vehicles, fund and perform projects to mitigate excess ozone-creating nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emitted from the vehicles, and employ new internal procedures designed to prevent future emissions cheating. NO_x emissions can aggravate respiratory diseases, particularly asthma, and may also contribute to asthma development in children.

More information is available on the 2024 Cummins Inc. Settlement case summary <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/2024-cummins-inc-vehicle-emission-control-violations-settlement>> and the Cummins Inc. Agrees to Pay a Record \$1.675 Billion Penalty in Vehicle Test Cheating Settlement press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-and-california-announce-diesel-engine-manufacturer-cummins-inc-agrees>>.

Tadano Group fined \$40 Million for Selling Noncompliant Diesel Engines

In October 2023, EPA and DOJ entered into a settlement with Tadano Ltd. and its subsidiaries (Tadano Group) for Clean Air Act violations including the importation and sale of nonroad cranes with diesel engines not certified to applicable emission standards, and the release of excess carcinogenic diesel exhaust containing NO_x and particulate matter (PM). Tadano Group will pay a \$40 million civil penalty and spend approximately \$3 million on a project to mitigate the harm caused by excess NO_x and PM emissions from its noncompliant crane engines. This project will prevent the release of an estimated 2,075 tons of NO_x emissions and more than 22 tons of PM emissions



A Tadano rough terrain crane.

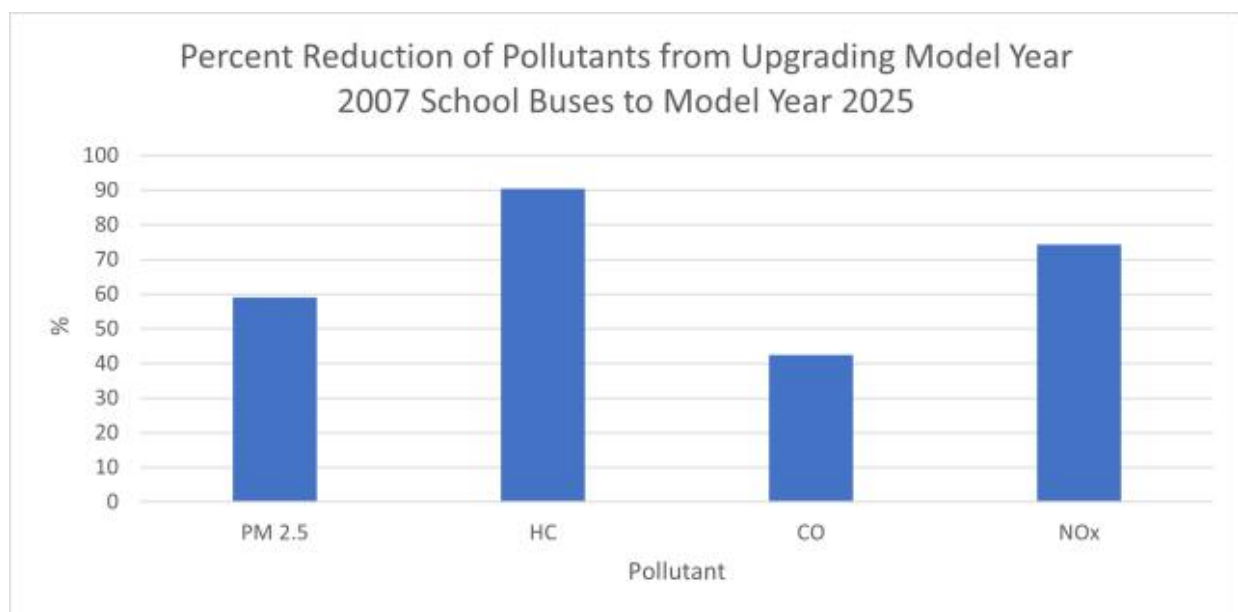
over 20 years. Read more: Tadano Group to Pay \$40 Million to Settle CAA Violations After Selling Noncompliant Diesel Engines press release

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/tadano-group-pay-40-million-settle-clean-air-act-violations-after-selling-noncompliant>>.

Calibrated Power Solutions Provides EPA Certified Emission Standard School

Buses in Settlement

In December 2023, EPA and Calibrated Power Solutions, Inc. reached a settlement for violations of the Clean Air Act regarding the sale of products designed to defeat required emissions controls on vehicle engines. The company agreed to spend \$276,400 on a supplemental environmental project to replace two of the local school district's diesel school buses with two new buses certified to EPA emission standards. Reducing exposure to diesel exhaust from these engines is especially important for human health and the environment; exposure to diesel exhaust can lead to serious health conditions like asthma and respiratory illnesses, especially in children and the elderly. Emissions from diesel engines contribute to the production of ground level ozone (smog) and acid rain. More information is available on the Calibrated Power Solutions Final Order settlement agreement <<https://epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-01/calibratedpowersolutions.pdf>>.



The emissions reduced on a percent reduction basis, per bus replaced.

Protecting Tribal Communities and Land from Pollution

EPA is committed to ensuring compliance in Indian country and protecting the public health of Tribal communities who are often disproportionately overburdened by pollution. These settlements have contributed to ensuring cleaner and healthier air, land, and water for Tribal communities:

Holly Energy Partners-Operating L.P Address Clean Water Act Violations in Pipeline Spill



Skull Creek in Cushing Oklahoma seven days after the oil spill (July 15, 2022) caused by a rupture in a 20 inch pipeline. Beginning stages of remediation has begun during the time of the picture.

In January 2024, EPA and DOJ reached a settlement agreement with Holly Energy Partners-Operating L.P. and Osage Pipe Line Company LLC for Clean Water Act violations caused by a 2022 pipeline rupture and crude oil spill from the Osage pipeline onto land owned by members of the Sac and Fox Nation in Oklahoma. The spill released about 300,000 gallons of crude oil, contaminating Skull Creek, and severely hampering water quality and the aquatic environment in the creek. The companies are required to complete the cleanup and remediation of the impacted area, improve their pipeline integrity management program, provide additional training for all their control room operators, and expand their spill notification efforts for Tribal governments with land interests within the footprint of the pipeline, in addition to paying a \$7.4 million penalty. Read more: Oil Companies to Pay \$7.4 Million for Pipeline Spill on Allotted Tribal Land press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/oil-companies-pay-74-million-civil-penalties-resolve-us-claims-pipeline-spill-allotted>>.

Navajo Tribal Utility Authority to Make Improvements to Wastewater Treatment Plants

In August 2024, EPA finalized a partial consent decree with the Navajo Tribal Utility

Authority (NTUA) to improve wastewater treatment at its Chinle, Kayenta, and Tuba City facilities in Arizona. NTUA violated its Clean Water Act permits by regularly discharging wastewater that had not been treated to the required permit standards, and by failing to properly operate and maintain the facilities' sewer systems to

prevent sewage spills. In addition to the negative impact on aquatic life, spills and overflows from sewer pipes can expose people to untreated sewage, which may contain viruses, bacteria, or parasites that can make people ill. As a result of this settlement, EPA estimates a significant reduction of sanitary sewer overflows and other potential permit violations. Upgrades to the wastewater collection and treatment systems will result in cleaner and healthier water for approximately 20,000 individuals across four communities within the Navajo Nation.

The settlement puts NTUA on a schedule to conduct major improvements to its wastewater treatment plant collection systems at a cost of approximately \$100 million, and requires interim compliance measures, including studies and surveys, to determine necessary upgrades to wastewater treatment plant collection systems to address sanitary sewer overflows and wastewater treatment at its Chinle, Kayenta, and Tuba City facilities located on the Navajo Nation. Read more: NTUA agrees to \$100 Million in Wastewater Treatment Improvements press release

<<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/navajo-tribal-utility-authority-agrees-100-million-wastewater-treatment-improvements-0>>.

San Carlos Apache Tribe Agree to Bring Drinking Water and Wastewater Systems into Compliance

In August 2024, the San Carlos Apache Tribe agreed to continue its work to bring the San Carlos Wastewater



Under EPA's partial consent decree NTUA will be upgrading Kayenta's wastewater lagoon treatment system to a package treatment plant.

Treatment Facility, and three drinking water systems owned and operated by the Tribe into compliance with the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. Violations were identified by the Tribe and brought to the attention of EPA. Under the agreement, the Tribe will submit a compliance plan detailing the steps it will take

to prevent future unauthorized discharges and corrective action plans that will guide the specific work needed to address significant deficiencies identified in 2022 at the Upper Seven Mile, Bylas, and Lower Peridot drinking water systems. This action is a significant step toward ensuring the health and safety of its community and signifies the Tribe's commitment to meeting the standards set by these crucial environmental laws. Read more: San Carlos Apache Tribe to Bring Wastewater and Drinking Water Systems into Compliance press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/san-carlos-apache-tribe-epa-agree-bring-tribes-wastewater-and-drinking-water-systems>>.



Sewage and rags around the Peridot Lift Station manhole. Culvert that transfers the wastewater into the wash downgradient of the lift station.

Bureau of Indian Affairs to Clean Up and Close Tuba City Dump in Settlement

In May 2024, EPA and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agreed to a settlement under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to properly clean up and close the Tuba City Dump site. The site is located near the villages of Upper and Lower Moenkopi on the Hopi Reservation and Tuba City on the Navajo Nation.

EPA initiated this enforcement action to ensure that the BIA handles, stores, treats, transports, and disposes of any solid waste that may impact human health or the environment. As part of that agreement, the BIA will transfer the wastes off Tribal lands, backfill the site with clean fill material, and provide routine groundwater monitoring. Read more: EPA and Bureau Of Indian Affairs Agree on Cleanup Plan for Tuba City Dump press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-and-us-bureau-indian-affairs-agree-cleanup-plan-tuba-city-dump>>.

Protecting Waterbodies from Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater runoff is generated from rain and snowmelt events that flow over land and pick up pollutants like trash, chemicals, oils, and dirt/sediment that contaminate our rivers, streams, lakes, and coastal waters. Impacts of more frequent and intense storms and extreme flooding events increase stormwater runoff and exacerbate existing, or introduce new, pollution problems.

EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System or NPDES permitting program regulates stormwater runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems, industrial activities, and construction activities. In FY 2024, the following cases highlight EPA's civil enforcement efforts to address stormwater pollution associated with construction projects.

Swinerton Builders to Address Stormwater Runoff Pollution at Solar Farm

In July 2024, EPA, DOJ, and the states of Alabama and Illinois finalized a settlement with Swinerton Builders, a national construction company, for Clean Water Act and related state law violations for illegal sediment discharges. The company released significant amounts of sediment into nearby waterways during its

construction of four large solar farms in Alabama, Illinois, and Idaho. Solar farm construction involves clearing and levelling large sections of land, which can lead to significant erosion and major runoff of sediment into waterways. If stormwater controls at the site are inadequate, it can lead to injury, suffocation, or killing of aquatic life, damaging aquatic ecosystems, and causing significant harm to drinking water



Stream damage from illegal sediment discharges from the Swinerton solar farm construction site in Alabama.

treatment systems. Under the settlement, Swinerton Builders agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$2.3 million and to undertake approximately \$1.7 million in mitigation projects, which were developed with input from local communities and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, to help restore the Portneuf River in Idaho and to purchase stream credits to improve the watershed of the Chattahoochee River in Alabama. Read more: [Swinerton Builders Agreement with EPA for Clean Water Act Violations at Solar Farm Construction Sites in Three States press release](https://epa.gov/newsreleases/swinerton-builders-reaches-agreement-address-clean-water-act-violations-and-offset) <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/swinerton-builders-reaches-agreement-address-clean-water-act-violations-and-offset>>.

D.R. Horton to Implement Stormwater Compliance Programs at Home Construction Sites in Settlement

In April 2024, EPA and D.R. Horton, Inc., the nation's largest homebuilder, reached a settlement agreement for Clean Water Act violations related to stormwater discharges associated with construction activity at 16 locations in Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina. In addition to implementing a stormwater compliance program at the sites, Horton will spend at least \$400,000 on a supplemental environmental project using green infrastructure practices to improve water quality by decreasing pollutant loads in stormwater runoff through increases in stormwater infiltration. Read more: [EPA Settlement with D.R. Horton for Clean Water Act Noncompliance press release](https://epa.gov/newsreleases/dr-horton-pay-civil-penalties-complete-supplemental-environmental-project-and) <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/dr-horton-pay-civil-penalties-complete-supplemental-environmental-project-and>>.

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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Superfund Enforcement

Enforcement and Compliance Annual Results for FY 2024: Superfund Enforcement

The Environmental Protection Agency's Superfund enforcement program plays a crucial role to ensure the cleanup of contaminated sites and restore them to productive use, while promoting environmental justice in communities overburdened by pollution. Under the

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund), EPA holds parties responsible either to clean up or pay for the cleanup of contamination that poses a risk to human health and the environment.

Cleanup Enforcement Objectives



PROTECT communities by ensuring that parties responsible for pollution clean up contaminated waste sites



PROMOTE cleanup, reuse and long-term stewardship of contaminated properties



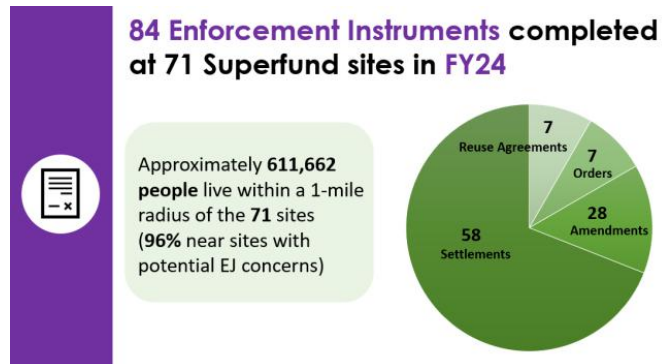
RECOVER federal cleanup costs from responsible parties to save taxpayer dollars



COLLABORATE with communities, states, local governments, tribes, and other federal agency to clean up contamination

In FY 2024, the Superfund enforcement program continued its work to strengthen communities by ensuring that people live and work in healthy, risk-free spaces and to revitalize communities and remediate areas that are impacted by pollution.

Superfund enforcement cleanup agreements maximize EPA's ability to address as many contaminated sites as possible through commitments by potentially responsible parties (PRPs), not taxpayer dollars, for cleaning up contaminated sites and potentially restoring them to productive use.



In FY 2024, EPA secured more than \$1.1 billion in PRP commitments to either perform the cleanup work or to pay for future cleanup work, and \$28.5 million for EPA's past cleanup costs at 71 Superfund sites. Additionally, EPA billed PRPs approximately \$81 million for EPA costs for overseeing PRP cleanup work, such as verifying sample results, ensuring compliance with all legal requirements, etc. EPA also issued 29 comfort/status letters <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/comfortstatus-letters-guidance>> to parties interested in revitalizing and redeveloping contaminated, potentially contaminated, and formerly contaminated property, supporting the return of Superfund sites to productive use.

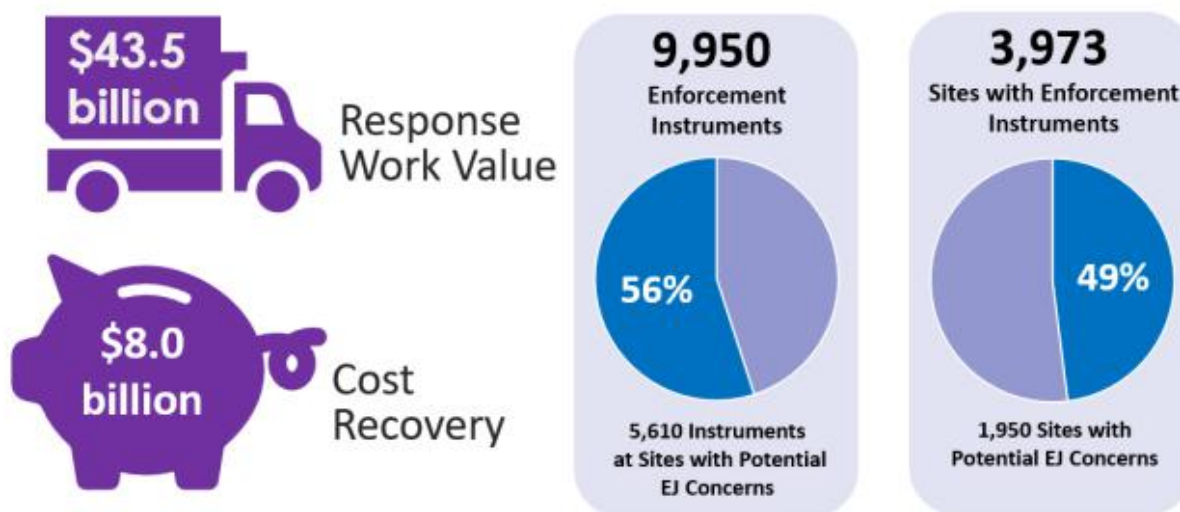
FY 2024 accomplishments include:

- **Completed 84 enforcement agreements** (58 settlements, 7 orders, 12 settlement amendments, and 7 reuse agreements), along with 29 comfort/status letters at 97 unique Superfund sites for site investigations, cleanup, and returning property to productive reuse.

- PRPs agreed to spend or pay EPA approximately \$1.166 billion to investigate the risks posed to people and the environment at contaminated sites, develop cleanup strategies and cleanup the contamination at Superfund sites. This includes \$1.1 billion in estimated PRP cleanup costs and cashout dollars paid to EPA for future cleanup and \$28.5 million to reimburse EPA for cleanup it already performed. **Nearly 77% (\$903 million) of the cleanup work is being spent or reimbursed** at sites in communities overburdened by pollution.
- Finalized Superfund enforcement settlement agreements resulting in cleanups in communities where approximately **611,662 people** live within a one-mile radius of a Superfund site with **96%** (584,184) living in overburdened and underserved communities.
- Worked with seven EPA regional Superfund offices to **conduct sampling and assessments to evaluate potential contamination at 11 major per- and polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS) manufacturing facilities** across the nation as important steps towards holding accountable those who are responsible for the PFAS contamination at those facilities.
- Addressed cleanup at **72%** of sites in communities overburdened by pollution (70 out of 97 sites).

With the addition of this fiscal year's accomplishments, the Superfund enforcement program has, since its inception, obtained approximately **\$51.5 billion** in PRP commitments for site cleanup and reimbursement of EPA's costs spent in cleaning up sites, saving taxpayer dollars

\$51.5 Billion Recovered Since Inception of the Superfund Program



More information on the Superfund enforcement program

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/superfund-enforcement>> is available on the agency's website.

Protecting Communities by Ensuring Work Continues at the Most Complicated Sites

The Superfund program addresses some of the most contaminated sites in the Nation. Cleaning up these sites often is a complex, multi-phase process that takes many years to complete. Throughout the process, the Superfund enforcement program seeks to have PRPs perform or pay for the cleanup. EPA also considers how to incorporate sustainability principles and engages with nearby communities, particularly those disproportionately overburdened by pollution. The ultimate goals are to protect human health and the environment and return these contaminated sites to reuse. Examples of enforcement tools used at particularly complex Superfund sites to effectuate these goals include:

Cleanup of Gowanus Canal Superfund Site Continues with \$369 Million Order

The Gowanus Canal, located in Brooklyn, NY, has been identified as one of the Nation's most contaminated waterways. More than a dozen contaminants, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and heavy metals are present at high levels. The communities located around the Canal have historically been overburdened by pollution, and the area is vulnerable to climate change impacts such as heat waves and extreme water events. In January 2020, EPA issued a unilateral administrative order (UAO) that required the largest six responsible parties at the Gowanus Canal Superfund site to dredge and cap accumulated sediments, as well as perform other required remedies.



On June 27, 2024, EPA amended the UAO and extended this dredge and cap work to the middle segment of the Canal, which has the highest level of contamination, at an estimated cost of \$369 million. This is **the second largest Superfund amendment in terms of dollar value** ever.

The current cost of the overall cleanup plan for the Canal is estimated at over \$2 billion. EPA continues to work closely with the Gowanus Canal Community Advisory Group (CAG) [🔗 <https://gowanuscag.org/>](https://gowanuscag.org/), which was formed shortly after the Gowanus Canal's Superfund listing in 2009, to address critical environmental justice and climate concerns. More information is available on the Gowanus Canal Superfund site profile web page and EPA Reaches New Milestone in Cleanup of the Gowanus Canal Superfund Site Cleanup press release [🔗 <https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-new-milestone-cleanup-gowanus-canal-superfund-site-cleanup>](https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-reaches-new-milestone-cleanup-gowanus-canal-superfund-site-cleanup).

Settlement Modification Adds \$33 Million in Cleanup Work at Kalamazoo River Site

Due to industrial recycling of carbonless copy paper, the Kalamazoo River is estimated to be the most significant source of PCB contamination to Lake Michigan. On October 11, 2023, EPA, the state of Michigan, and NCR Corporation agreed to a modification to the 2020 cleanup settlement



agreement, requiring NCR to conduct an additional \$33.4 million worth of cleanup work. The additional work includes excavation and backfill of floodplain soil, targeted excavation of upstream bank soil, and capping. The cleanup work at the Kalamazoo River site will significantly reduce bird, mammal, and fish exposure to PCBs, stabilize the riverbank to prevent further intrusion of pollutants into the river, and enhance recreational activities throughout multiple communities. More information is available on the Kalamazoo River Superfund site profile webpage.

\$96 million UAO Keeps Work on Schedule at Lower Duwamish Waterway Site

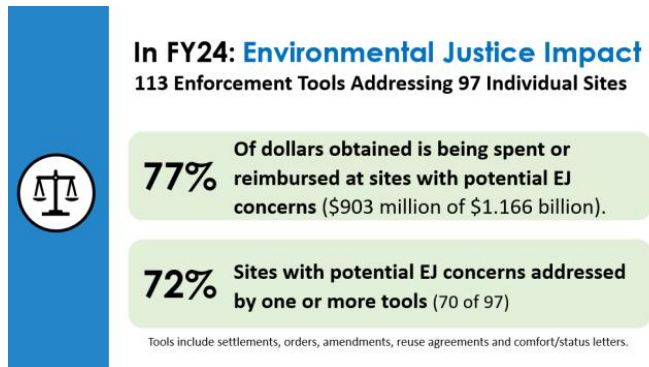
In July 2024, EPA issued a UAO to the Lower Duwamish Waterway Group (LDWG) (The Boeing Company, city of Seattle, and King County, WA) to start critical cleanup work at the Lower Duwamish Waterway Superfund site. The UAO, valued at \$96 million, will allow in-river work to begin, while a settlement addressing the entire cleanup is expected to be finalized in the near future.



The UAO benefits the surrounding community by ensuring cleanup proceeds while further negotiations with PRPs are underway. The waterway poses a risk to human health and the environment and is contaminated with PCBs, arsenic, carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (cPAHs), dioxins, and furans. Eating fish and shellfish from the waterway and contact with the contaminated sediments also pose health risks. EPA issued this UAO to ensure work could begin during the construction window to protect migrating fish, moving cleanup forward and preserving access to waterway resources relied upon by area Tribes and communities. More information about the site is available on the Lower Duwamish River Superfund site profile web page.

Strengthening Communities While Protecting Human Health and the Environment

The Superfund enforcement program strengthens communities by ensuring that people live and work in a clean and healthy risk-free environment. The program works to revitalize communities and remediate areas that are impacted by pollution. Examples of settlement agreements focused on strengthening communities include:

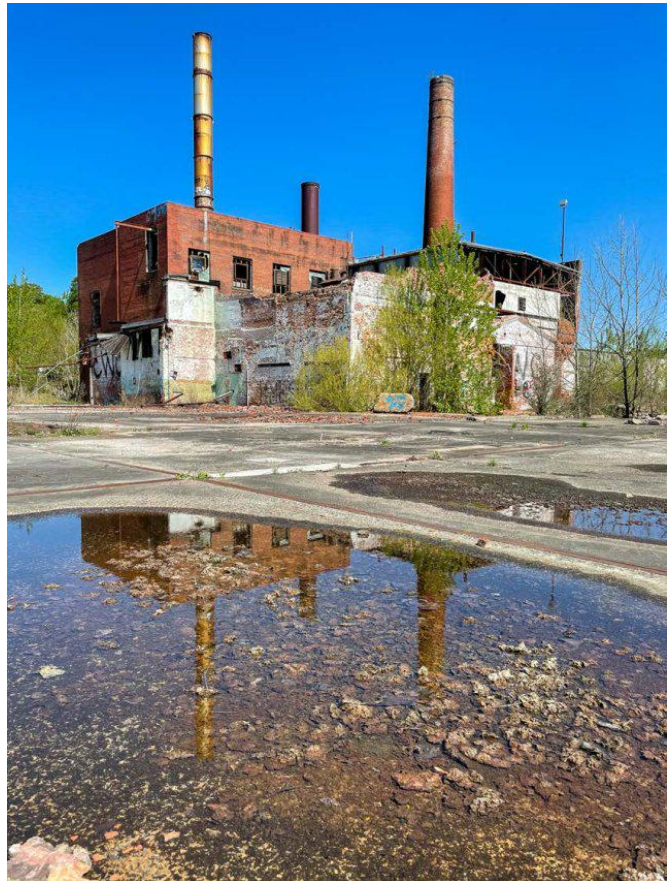


Purchaser agrees to cleanup and redevelopment at the US Finishing/Cone Mills Superfund site in South Carolina

On February 27, 2024, EPA entered into a prospective purchaser agreement (PPA) with the Cone Mills Acquisition Group for the US Finishing/Cone Mills Superfund Site in Greenville, South Carolina. This more than \$1 billion effort is the largest redevelopment project in the southeast, resulting in an areawide transformation with mixed-use recreational, commercial, and residential development. Under the agreement, the

cleanup activities include surface and subsurface soil cleanup in the main facility, asbestos abatement, and building slab removal. The Purchaser will save U.S. taxpayers an estimated \$3.5 million by performing cleanup actions at the former textile finishing and dyeing mill.

This agreement and the resulting site redevelopment demonstrate the effective partnership between federal, state, and local governments, a redeveloper, and the community to utilize multiple regulatory authorities to advance productive site cleanup and reuse. More information is available on the US Finishing/Cone Mills Superfund site profile webpage.



EPA Order at Chiquita Canyon Landfill Addresses Noxious Odors and Other Hazards

In 2023, nearly 6,800 odor complaints were received regarding the Chiquita Canyon Landfill, a 639-acre municipal solid waste landfill located in Castaic, Los Angeles County, CA. In May 2022, a significant subsurface oxidation reaction began, which lead to noxious odors and increased leachate production. The reaction expanded, covering 30 to 35 acres, and the leaching drew out more than 250,000 gallons of benzene from the landfill.



On February 21, 2024, EPA issued a UAO to Chiquita Canyon, LLC (CCL) requiring CCL to reduce off-site community impacts caused by the noxious odors and hazardous waste leachate and to reduce the smoldering or reaction event. In issuing the UAO, EPA intends for CCL to identify, investigate, remedy, and/or prevent potential endangerment to human health or the environment. Under the order, CCL is required to perform the following: properly manage the leachate; install temperature probes and a geomembrane landfill cover; and conduct increased air and water monitoring.

The estimated cost of the cleanup work is approximately \$190 million and is part of a joint federal-state partnership to secure site clean-up. More information about the site is available on the agency's Chiquita Canyon Landfill Superfund site profile

<<https://epa.gov/ca/chiquita-canyon-landfill#uao>> webpage and the EPA Finds Chiquita Canyon Landfill Presents Imminent and Substantial Endangerment to Nearby Communities press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-finds-chiquita-canyon-landfill-presents-imminent-and-substantial-endangerment>>.

EPA Orders for the Cleanup of Contaminants at Koppers (Newport Plant) Site

In FY 2024, Beazer East Inc. provided its notice of intent to comply with the August 2023 EPA-issued UAO directing the company to address contamination from decades of wood treating operations. The work, valued at \$40 million at the Koppers Co., Inc. Superfund (Newport Plant) site in



Newport, DE, requires the company to develop and implement actions to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects that the cleanup work could cause to the historic property at the site.

The site contamination threatens ecological receptors, including organisms such as earthworms, insects, shelled organisms, fish and frog embryos, and plants. When finished, the cleanup work will protect these ecologically sensitive organisms from

direct exposure and protect future potential industrial workers at the site, if the site is ever reused for industrial purposes. More information on the site is available on the Koppers Co., Inc. (Newport Plant) Superfund site profile webpage.

Additional Superfund Enforcement Case Examples

The following are examples of significant FY 2024 Superfund enforcement settlement agreements.

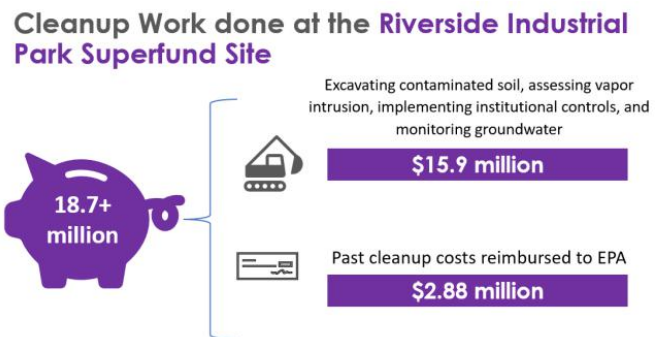
PPG Industries, Inc Agrees to Cleanup Work at Riverside Industrial Park Superfund Site in New Jersey

On September 4, 2024, EPA, the state of New Jersey, and PPG Industries, Inc. (PPG) reached a settlement agreement that requires PPG to clean up soil and groundwater contamination at the Riverside Industrial Park

Superfund site in Newark, New

Jersey. The contamination was likely caused by site operations, spills, dumping, and improper waste disposal, in an area historically overburdened by pollution.

The initial cleanup work, valued at \$15.9 million, will include excavating contaminated soil, assessing vapor intrusion, implementing institutional controls, and monitoring groundwater. Further cleanup of groundwater will be completed under a separate, future enforcement agreement. Additionally, PPG also agreed to pay \$2.88 million for past cleanup costs at the site. More information is available on the Riverside Industrial Park Superfund site profile <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/court-approves-epa-settlement-requiring-payment-response-costs-missouri-electric-works>> webpage.

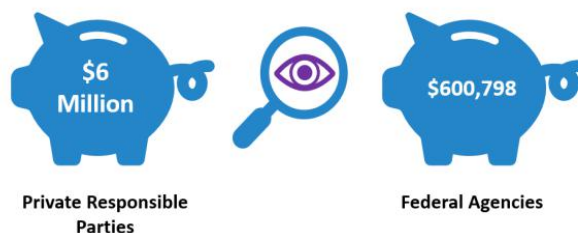


Multiple Parties to Pay Past and Future Cleanup Costs at the Missouri Electric Works Superfund Site

On April 29, 2024, EPA, 36 private parties, and three federal agencies agreed to a settlement to pay the United States and state of Missouri more than \$6 million for the cost of previous cleanup work at the Missouri Electric Works Superfund site. The site, located in a light industrial and commercial district

southwest of Cape Girardeau, MO, is approximately 1.6 miles from the Mississippi River. The private parties will pay slightly more than \$6 million and the federal agencies will pay \$600,798 to the United States. Additionally, the private parties will pay \$625,261 and the federal agencies will pay \$61,839 to the state of Missouri for EPA's cleanup costs. More information is available on the Missouri Electric Works Superfund site profile and the Private and Federal Parties Pay Response Costs at Missouri Electric Works Superfund Site in MO press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/court-approves-epa-settlement-requiring-payment-response-costs-missouri-electric-works>>.

Cleanup Costs Reimbursed to the EPA at the Missouri Electric Works Superfund Site



Meeting the PFAS National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative Goals

EPA focuses its enforcement and compliance assurance resources on the most serious environmental violations by developing and implementing national program priorities, called National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiatives>> or NECIs. On August 17, 2023, EPA announced its selection of six priority areas as the 📄 FY 2024 – 2027 National Enforcement and Compliance Initiatives (pdf) <<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2023-08/fy2024-27necis.pdf>> (263.64 KB) . Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS contamination is a significant priority for EPA and, for the first time, the agency is using a NECI to focus its

enforcement and compliance assurance resources on addressing PFAS exposure, due to the toxicity and persistence of PFAS in the environment and the scope of the contamination nationwide.

Addressing Exposure to PFAS Contamination

The Addressing Exposure to PFAS

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-addressing-exposure-pfas>

NECI focuses on implementing EPA's  PFAS Strategic Roadmap (pdf)

https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2021-10/pfas-roadmap_final-508.pdf (1.46 MB) and holding responsible major manufacturers, federal facilities, and other industrial parties who significantly contributed to the release of PFAS contamination into the environment. As part of the NECI, the cleanup enforcement program will conduct preliminary assessments and site investigations at specific PFAS manufacturing facilities located across seven EPA Regions.



This photograph shows direct push technology (DPT) use to collect groundwater samples at B-2.

In FY 2024, EPA regional offices conducted sampling at eight facilities. In addition to those sampling efforts, the Superfund enforcement program compiled PFAS data for three additional facilities. This information will assist EPA in understanding the extent of PFAS contamination at these large facilities and enable early action to address any imminent or substantial endangerment posed by the chemicals. Eleven completed reports summarizing all historic, and ongoing operations, as well as all existing PFAS environmental data, were completed for the NECI in FY 2024.

Additionally, on April 19, 2024, EPA issued the PFAS Enforcement Discretion and Settlement Policy Under CERCLA <https://epa.gov/enforcement/pfas-enforcement-discretion-and-settlement-policy-under-cercla>. The policy was issued in a separate but parallel action to the

agency's final rule designating PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under Superfund. The enforcement discretion policy helps further the goals of the PFAS Strategic Roadmap, which seeks "to hold polluters and other responsible parties accountable for their actions and for PFAS remediation efforts." Like existing enforcement discretion policies, the policy clarifies when EPA intends to use its Superfund enforcement authorities or decide not to pursue a particular party. The policy clarifies that EPA does not intend to pursue certain entities where equitable factors do not support seeking response actions or costs under CERCLA. More information on the PFOA/PFOS designation and policy is available in this Biden-Harris Administration Finalizes Critical Rule to Clean up PFAS Contamination to Protect Public Health press release <<https://epa.gov/newsreleases/biden-harris-administration-finalizes-critical-rule-clean-pfas-contamination-protect#:~:text=in%20addition%20to%20the%20final,used%20pfas%20in%20the%20manufacturing>>.

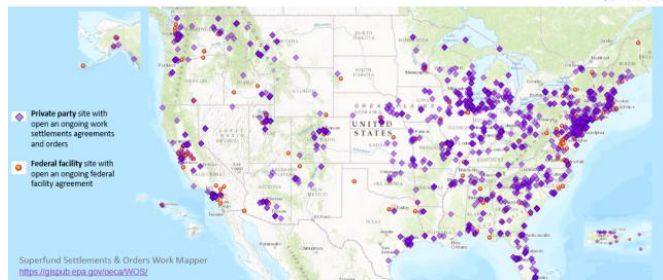
Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

EPA's Superfund Settlements and Work Order Map

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/map-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work>> highlights the current cleanup work taking place at Superfund private party sites and federal facility sites across the country resulting from the agency's enforcement work to negotiate cleanup settlement agreements or issue orders.

878 Sites Currently Being Cleaned Up by Private Parties Pursuant to 1,461 Agreements

(as of Oct 2024)



The data is current through September 30, 2024. The current map contains data on the cleanup work at 878 sites under 1,461 enforcement actions and orders valued at approximately \$25 billion in estimated cleanup costs. Visit the Information about the Superfund Cleanup Work Map <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work-map>> webpage for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.

Last updated on December 5, 2024



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<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2024>>

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Federal Facilities

The Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement and compliance assurance program focuses on many pressing environmental problems impacting the communities that work or live at or near U.S. government facilities. The U.S. government and its federal agencies must comply with environmental laws and regulations in the same manner and to the same extent as any other regulated facility. In fiscal year 2024, EPA's federal facilities enforcement and compliance program addressed environmental issues at and near federal facilities, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS contamination from U.S. military facilities and lead exposure in U.S. privatized military housing. EPA collaborated with states and Tribes to address contamination at Superfund sites, and ensured hazardous waste storage, treatment, and disposal facilities were monitored and violations addressed.

Federal facilities are generally buildings, installations, land, public works, and equipment owned or operated by the federal government. These facilities include hundreds of military installations, ammunition plants and ordnance ranges, public water systems, federal prisons, national parks and forests, hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and some of the largest and most contaminated Superfund cleanup sites – all of which can have a tremendous impact on the communities and environment around them.

EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance highlights for federal facilities in FY 2024 follow.

EPA and the DOD Collaborate to Identify PFAS Contamination Near Military Installations



Image shows EPA inspector conducting sampling.

In FY 2024, EPA conducted sampling of private drinking water wells located near five military installations: Fort Carson (Colorado), Camp Santiago and Fort Allen (Puerto Rico), and Nellis Air Force Base and Reno Air National Guard Base (Nevada). This sampling, conducted to implement EPA's Addressing Exposure to PFAS National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative

<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-addressing-exposure-pfas>, is in close collaboration with states and territories and the Department of Defense.

Sampling will help ensure that service members, military families, and communities living near military installations with known PFAS contamination are drinking clean water. EPA and the U.S. Army also initiated a joint project to sample private drinking water wells near nine Army installations where there is known, significant PFAS contamination in groundwater. The sites with the highest potential for off-site drinking water impacts are targeted for PFAS sampling under the program. These are: Fort Novosel (Alabama); Fort Hunter Liggett – Parks Reserve Forces Training Area (California); Fort Stewart (Georgia); Fort Stewart – Hunter Army Airfield (Georgia); Blue Grass Army Depot (Kentucky); Fort Campbell (Kentucky/Tennessee); Fort Liberty (North Carolina); Fort Sill (Oklahoma); and McAlester Army Ammunition Plant (Oklahoma). EPA and the Army will sample drinking water wells near additional Army installations after these nine have been completed.



Image shows water sampling.

Protecting Military Families Against Lead in Privatized Military Housing

As part of EPA's Strategy to Reduce Lead Exposures and Disparities in U.S. Communities <https://epa.gov/lead/final-strategy-reduce-lead-exposures-and-disparities-us-communities>, the federal facilities enforcement and compliance program is continuing efforts to increase property management company compliance with the Toxic Substances Control Act's Lead Renovation Repair and Painting (RRP) rule and Real Estate Notification and Lead Disclosure (LDR) rule to protect military families living in privatized military housing managed by commercial property management companies.



Image shows lead abatement work.

In FY 2024, EPA lead-based paint investigations resulted in administrative settlements, notices of noncompliance, and formal advisory letters with seven renovation, repair, and paint companies: Frontier Contractors; Dynamic Renovation Contractors LLC; A. & L. Aluminum Mfg. Co., Inc.; KJP LLC and RC Roofing & Renovations.com; E&J Painting, LLC (Swann Painting); Fresh Start NY Cleaning

Corp.; and Squire Contracting, LLC. Violations included failure to obtain EPA lead-safe firm certification, maintain records documenting compliance, and failure to comply with pre-renovation education requirements.

EPA also conducted 19 compliance monitoring activities at 18 military installations. This work ensures that service members and their families are protected from exposure to lead-based paint in their homes on military bases. EPA also provided compliance assistance to the Department of Veterans Affairs, property developers, lessees, and property management companies responsible for operating and managing residential housing for veterans and their families.

Bradford Island Cleanup to Include Tribal Input

EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) agreed to a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) to ensure timely cleanup of the heavily contaminated Bradford Island Superfund site in Cascade Locks, OR. EPA and USACE also negotiated, for the first time in their history, three separate memoranda of understanding (MOU) with interested Tribes to ensure meaningful Tribal participation in the cleanup work.

Bradford Island is located on the Columbia River and is part of the Bonneville Dam complex operated by USACE. The Bradford Island FFA, signed by EPA, USACE, and the states of Washington and Oregon, will address contamination stemming from USACE historical operations and practices that resulted in waste disposal of electrical equipment directly into the Columbia River, contaminating soil, groundwater, stormwater, and sediment with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polycyclic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, and other contaminants. Read more: [Bradford Island Superfund site profile webpage](#).

Ensuring Federal Facilities Comply with Hazardous Waste Requirements

EPA helps to protect human health and the environment by ensuring federal facilities comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) regulatory requirements through annual inspections of federal TSD facilities and enforcing against noncompliant facilities. In FY 2024, and in collaboration with the 10 EPA regional offices and state partners, all 117 federal TSD facilities met their annual inspection requirement. EPA also increased its number of credentialed RCRA inspectors, and for the first time was able to supplement typical inspections at federal facility TSDs with waste sampling activities to more fully evaluate compliance.

EPA also identified and resolved RCRA noncompliance through multiple hazardous waste enforcement actions at federal facilities, including at U.S. Army Garrison Fort Wainwright, and U.S. Coast Guard Station Kodiak, both in Alaska. At Fort Wainwright, RCRA violations included improperly labeling and storing hazardous waste, and failing

to mark containers with appropriate hazard indicators. The Army paid a penalty of approximately \$233,000. At U.S. Coast Guard Air Station Kodiak, violations included the failure to make a hazardous waste determination, improper storage and management of universal waste, and failure to comply with reporting and other permit requirements. The Coast Guard paid a penalty of approximately \$18,000.

Keeping Drinking Water Safe at Federal Facilities

EPA works to ensure that all military service members, military families, and nearby communities have safe water to drink at the facilities where they live and work. Among the many Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) enforcement actions in FY 2024, EPA initiated an action against the U.S. Navy at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in North Chicago, IL to address numerous operational violations. Under the agreement, the Navy is required to design and construct infrastructure upgrades that will bring the facility into compliance and ensure clean drinking water to the approximately 23,000 people that the system serves. This agreement is a template for resolving future SDWA noncompliance at federal facilities.

EPA's Chemical Accident Risk Reduction National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative

EPA is committed to improving safety and lowering the risk of chemical accidents at federal facilities. In support of EPA's Chemical Accident Risk Reduction National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-chemical-accident-risk-reduction>>, EPA entered into an administrative compliance order on consent with BAE Systems, a government contractor, at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Blacksburg, VA. This administrative order requires BAE Systems to return the facility to compliance with the Clean Air Act's Risk Management Program by minimizing potential exposure to extremely hazardous substances. This creates a safer environment for military and civilian workers at the plant and for the surrounding community.

Precedential Superfund Cost Recovery Case at Army's Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Colorado

Under the long-term Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA) Superfund Federal Facility Agreement and consent decree, the U.S. Army is required to reimburse EPA for the cost of remedial oversight activities at this site formerly used for weapons and chemical manufacturing.

In 2015, the Army failed to continue its long-term practice of paying these oversight costs to EPA, citing a lack of legal authority. In 2020, EPA filed a groundbreaking administrative complaint under CERCLA section 109 to require the Army to pay EPA oversight costs, seeking \$11.5 million in penalties. The FFA was finalized in 2021, and EPA began multi-party negotiations to amend the consent decree. The Army agreed to pay EPA \$10.2 million to fully reimburse oversight costs, and a consent decree amendment was approved by a federal court in September 2024, thus ensuring the long-term maintenance and safety of the site.

Last updated on December 10, 2024



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Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Compliance Assurance

A strong compliance assurance program is critical to fulfilling EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment. Delivering a robust compliance assurance program is achieved by helping companies understand their obligations under U.S. environmental laws, by strengthening our inspector program to promote a level-playing field, and by revitalizing our training program through the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) to keep up with 21st century environmental challenges, such as cybersecurity threats, climate change, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination.

Focusing EPA's compliance assurance resources where most needed, including in overburdened and underserved communities, and ensuring that people have information to understand the environmental conditions of their neighborhood, are priorities for the agency. In fiscal year 2024, the compliance assurance program continued to develop cutting-edge information technology to meet those goals, and to promote access to data and analytic tools. We made meaningful strides toward modernizing our information technology systems to meet current and future needs and beginning efficiency improvements to reduce burden on industry, state, and tribal partners and conserve agency resources.

The compliance assurance program also oversees state authorized programs through the State Review Framework, working with delegated programs to ensure consistent enforcement of the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Additionally, to address noncompliance efficiently, the compliance assurance program provides incentives to regulated entities to voluntarily discover, disclose, and correct environmental problems.

Assisting the Regulated Community to Ensure Compliance

The compliance assurance program helps regulated entities achieve and remain in compliance, especially those operating in communities overburdened by pollution.

Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems

Compliance advisors are a multi-disciplinary team who provide customized technical assistance at no cost to small drinking water and wastewater utilities to help achieve and maintain compliance. They specialize in working with EPA regional offices and state and local governments to help small communities, including overburdened communities.

Advisors have technical expertise and a proven process (shown in graphic, below) to evaluate compliance issues, plan for improvements, and help small systems return to and maintain compliance.



In FY 2024, Compliance Advisors assisted and trained 128 drinking water systems and 56 wastewater treatment facilities, 72% of which were in historically overburdened communities. Advisors have now supported 362 systems in total – 81 wastewater

systems and 281 drinking water systems. Read EPA's Fact Sheet: EPA's Compliance Advisors for Sustainable Water Systems Program <<https://epa.gov/compliance/fact-sheet-epas-compliance-advisors-sustainable-water-systems-program>>

Compliance Advisories, Enforcement Alerts, and Compliance Assistance Centers

EPA uses a variety of methods to engage stakeholders, which includes compliance assistance to regulated entities and stakeholders through Compliance Advisories and Enforcement Alerts <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/compliance-advisories-and-enforcement-alerts>> that explain EPA's regulatory requirements and remind regulated entities of their obligations. In FY 2024, EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance programs issued six advisory or alert documents addressing issues such as illegal imports of hydrofluorocarbons, importers not certifying plumbing products as "lead free," methane releases from landfills, noncompliance with coal ash disposal, and more. The complete list of FY 2024 compliance advisories and enforcement alerts <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/compliance-advisories-and-enforcement-alerts>> are available on EPA's website.

EPA also provided assistance through 17 sector-specific, web-based Compliance Assistance Centers [🔗](http://www.complianceassistance.net/) <<http://www.complianceassistance.net/>> that help businesses, local governments, and federal facilities understand their regulatory obligations. The centers also link to state-specific resources and offer one-on-one technical assistance to help organizations address environmental compliance issues. As of September 2024, the centers have supported approximately one million user sessions this year.

Strengthening Our Inspector Program to Monitor Compliance and Promote a Level Playing Field

Inspections, announced and unannounced, are critical to uncovering noncompliance with environmental laws and establishing a visible presence and level playing field among regulated entities that operate in and potentially impact communities overburdened by pollution. Through its strategic plan, EPA set a FY 2024 goal to

increase the number of inspections in overburdened and underserved communities to 50% of the total number of inspections. In FY 2024, the agency met its goal, performing over 8,500 inspections, with over 4,500, or 53%, in such communities.

EPA made substantial progress in bolstering its inspector corps to meet the agency's strategic goals. In FY 2024, we increased the number of inspectors by nearly 17% over FY 2023. In addition to training newly hired inspectors, EPA focused on the need for continued education for all inspectors - providing training to refresh and develop new skills to keep up with emerging issues, such as cybersecurity for public water systems. We expanded the availability of in-person training and piloted new programs for providing on the job training. We developed an Inspector Community of Practice as a forum for inspectors from across the agency to stay up to date and learn from each other regarding new regulations and procedures, current events, trainings, issues, ideas, and best practices.

The compliance assurance program continued to expand our Smart Tools application, an electronic inspection software, used by EPA and the states to increase the efficiency of compliance monitoring activities in the field. Smart Tools is now used with:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act hazardous waste and underground storage tank inspections,
- Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System inspections, and
- Federal Insecticide Fungicide Rodenticide Act and Good Laboratory Practice data audits and inspections.

EPA continues to develop new Smart Tools applications for the Toxic Substances Control Act Lead-based Paint program, the Clean Air Act's section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention/Risk Management Plan program, and the Safe Drinking Water Act Public Water System Supervision program, which we aim to complete in FY 2025.

Protecting Community Water Systems and National Security from Cyber-Attacks

In FY 2024, the compliance assurance program increased its focus on protecting community water systems and U.S. national security from cyber-attacks. Working with EPA's Office of Water, the agency developed and delivered a cybersecurity inspection training for EPA's Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) inspectors. We also developed a suite of objective tools to assist inspectors including an inspection report template, checklists to use during cybersecurity inspections, and factsheets to give to water systems in advance of inspections.

Equipped with new skills and tools, inspectors were able to increase the number of inspections at community water systems that focus on cybersecurity. Where vulnerabilities are identified and may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, enforcement actions may be appropriate under SDWA section 1431 to mitigate those risks.

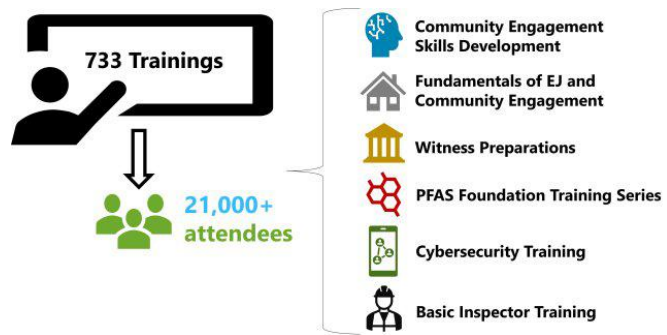
To learn more about EPA's work on ensuring resilience against attaches, read EPA Increases Enforcement Activities to Ensure Drinking Water Systems Address Cybersecurity Threats <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-alert-drinking-water-systems-address-cybersecurity-vulnerabilities>> compliance advisory.

Training Today for a Better Tomorrow

EPA continues to invest in and grow our training program through the revitalization of the National Enforcement Training Institute. In FY 2024, the enforcement and compliance assurance program provided 733 trainings to over 21,000 EPA staff and external professionals.

These events strengthen both EPA's and external partners' workforce, providing information and building capacity as they work to protect communities and advance environmental protection. In FY 2024 we provided trainings on topics such as community engagement, witness preparation and trial advocacy, climate change, and PFAS.

Supporting States, Tribes, Industry, and the Public Through Access to Data



View larger image

<<https://epa.gov/system/files/images/2024-11/training-infographic.jpg>>

The compliance assurance

program manages EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System or ICIS, the agency's principal compliance and enforcement data system. Using the data collected through this system, we develop tools to better use our inspection resources where there is most likely to be noncompliance, often in overburdened and underserved communities, conserving agency, state and tribal, and industry resources by focusing work in the areas most likely to result in harm to human health and the environment.

EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) <<https://echo.epa.gov/>> website also provides industry and the public information on when EPA, state, or Tribal inspections happen in their communities, whether noncompliance has been reported, and what enforcement action has been taken. In 2024, ECHO use increased by 40% to 5.4 million page views. ECHO has built in tools, such as the Water Quality Indicators Tool and PFAS Analytic Tools, that allow users to access data in user-friendly, searchable platforms. ECHO includes features popular with states and Tribes, companies, and investors that make it easy for them to monitor compliance across facilities.

In 2024, EPA made significant efficiency improvements in its systems, through conversion of paper to electronic reporting, greatly reducing the reporting burden on industry and conserving agency resources. Additional process improvements are planned for FY 2025 to make efficient use of government resources.

Integrated Compliance Information System Modernization

EPA's principal compliance and enforcement data system, the Integrated Compliance Information System or ICIS, allows the agency, states, and Tribes to gather, assess, and disseminate compliance assurance data for the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act programs, as well as enforcement data associated with all EPA regulatory programs.

Parts of ICIS are approaching the end of their lifecycle and as such are costly to maintain. In FY 2024, the enforcement and compliance assurance program, at the request of state and Tribal partners, began working with state and Tribal representatives and other EPA offices on "ICIS Modernization" a project to improve data collection efficiency, completeness, and accuracy.

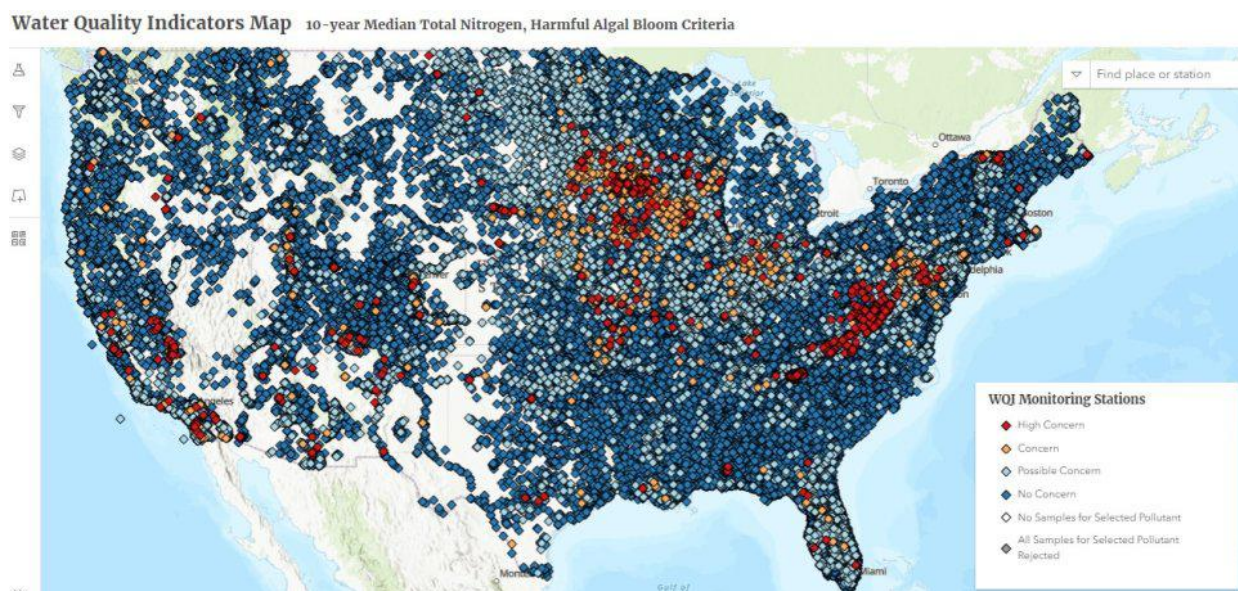
To ensure the new system meets the needs of all users, EPA is engaging with a broad stakeholder group in all aspects of its development. In 2024, we established five focus areas, most co-chaired by an EPA and a state representative to guide our efforts:

- Air,
- Communications,
- Data Architecture and Integration,
- Federal Enforcement and Compliance, and
- National Pollutant and Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

Over the next year, the five workgroups will identify current and future program needs and priorities.

Water Quality Indicators Tool

In FY 2024, the compliance assurance program released the Water Quality Indicators (WQI) Tool, the first EPA interface that allows users to compare millions of data records from water monitoring stations. Facilitated by a mapping tool, the WQI Tool makes it easy to explore nutrient and pathogen data and identify the potential sources that are contributing to water quality problems. The tool allows users to see pollutant level trends from nearby monitoring stations and compare to other stations across the country. The WQI Tool is integrated with other ECHO features showing compliance of nearby dischargers.



For more information, visit EPA's Water Quality Indicators <[## Methane Super Emitters Program](https://echo.epa.gov/maps/water-quality-indicators#:~:text=the%20water%20quality%20indicators%20(wqi,to%20a%20criteria%20or%20threshold.>https://echo.epa.gov/maps/water-quality-indicators#:~:text=the%20water%20quality%20indicators%20(wqi,to%20a%20criteria%20or%20threshold.> webpage.</p>
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The Methane Super Emitters Program tackles methane, a climate super pollutant over 25 times more potent than carbon dioxide, using a system of certified third-party notifiers to identify large emissions leaks, or super-emitter events, from the oil and gas industry.

This program standardizes the collection of data so industry can immediately be notified of production problems that are resulting in product loss and possible environmental damage. Methane plumes often co-occur with other volatile organic compound releases than can be harmful to nearby communities. Owners/operators of applicable facilities who receive notifications from EPA investigate and report the results to EPA. The notifications and the owner/operator responses will be posted in the Methane Data Explorer. These notifications are valuable tools that EPA provides industry to improve the efficiency of its operations.

PFAS Analytic Tool

In FY 2024, the compliance assurance program made significant enhancements to the PFAS Analytic Tool in ECHO. Using a searchable, map-themed webpage, this tool brings together national datasets containing PFAS information that allows users to filter, zoom in, and download national data on PFAS environmental testing and releases. The tool is used extensively by states to identify potential causes of PFAS detections.

Since its release in January 2023, EPA has added new drinking water testing data from the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule <<https://epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>>. The PFAS Analytical Tool has been widely used by researchers in understanding where PFAS detections occur or may be found in the future. More information on this tool is available on the ECHO PFAS Analytic Tools <<https://echo.epa.gov/trends/pfas-tools>> webpage.

Ensuring Consistency in Compliance Assurance Programs

The State Review Framework (SRF) consistently assesses EPA and state enforcement of the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. EPA works in partnership with each state to create a final SRF report, which provides recommendations to ensure consistent implementation across the states. Wherever program performance is found to deviate significantly from federal policy or standards, EPA issues recommendations for corrective action which are monitored by EPA and the state until completed, and program performance improves. In FY 2024, the SRF program finalized guidance for Round 5 and conducted reviews in seven states.

In addition to the SRF, the compliance assurance program has developed the Drinking Water Enforcement Review process to provide nationally consistent compliance assessments under the Safe Drinking Water Act. In FY 2024 we developed guidance and tools for regional implementation, provided training to every EPA Region, and EPA regional offices conducted reviews of eight state drinking water programs as part of the Increasing Compliance with Drinking Water Standards National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative <<https://epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-and-compliance-initiative-increasing-compliance-drinking-water-0>>.

Encouraging Voluntary Disclosures

To address noncompliance efficiently, using all available tools, EPA encourages regulated entities, including new owners, to voluntarily discover, promptly disclose, expeditiously correct, and take steps to prevent recurrence of environmental problems.

Since 1995, over 12,000 entities at over 30,000 facilities have disclosed potential violations under the agency's Compliance Incentives. The eDisclosure system provides a centralized web-based portal to receive and automatically process self-disclosed civil environmental violations. In FY 2024 we received 527 voluntary self-disclosures and/or new owner audit agreements covering 540 facilities.

Last updated on December 5, 2024



Home <<https://epa.gov/>> / Enforcement <<https://epa.gov/enforcement>> / Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for Fiscal Year 2024
<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-and-compliance-assurance-annual-results-fiscal-year-2024>>

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Annual Results for FY 2024: Maps

On this page:

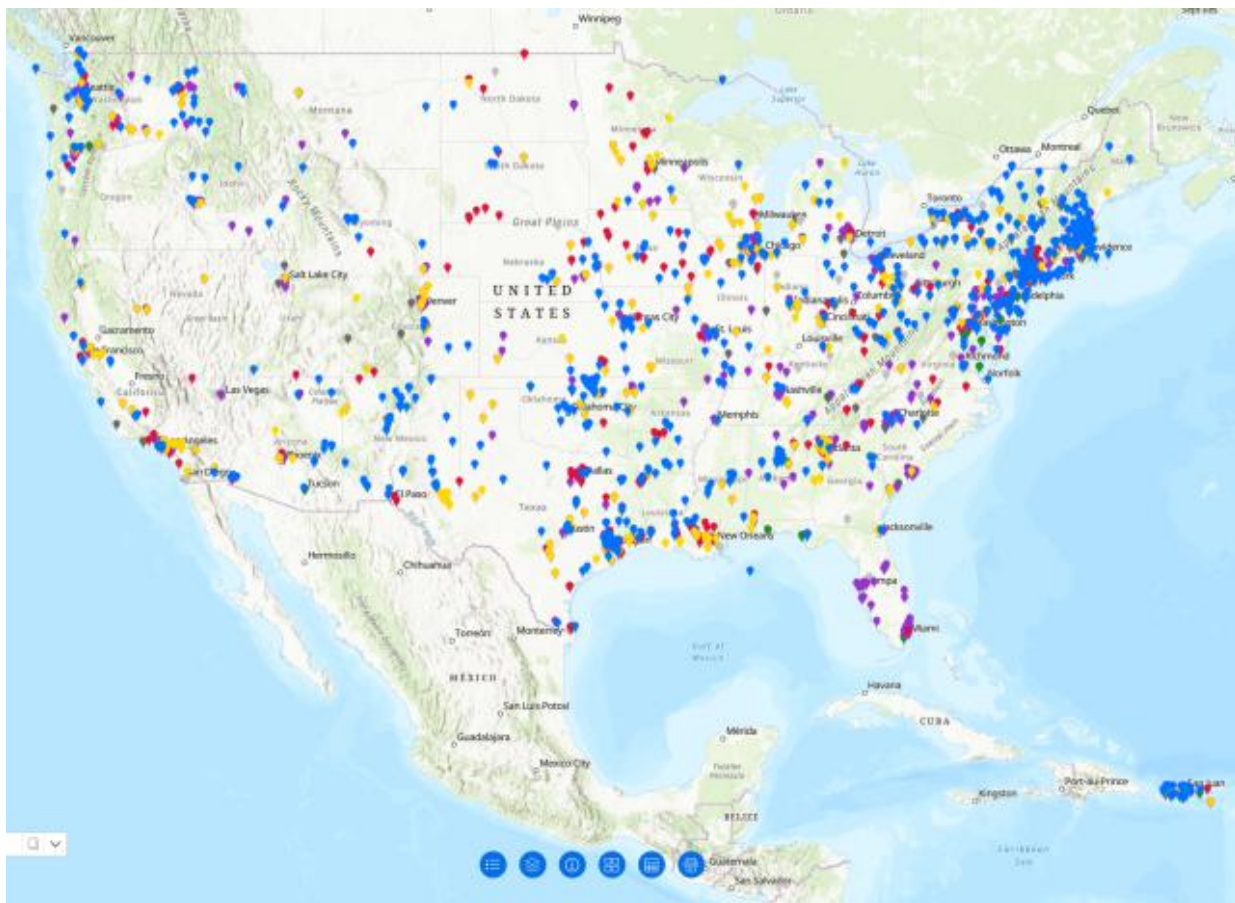
- Enforcement Case Map
- On-site EPA Inspections Map
- Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

Enforcement Case Map

This interactive map shows information on concluded enforcement actions and cases from federal fiscal year 2024. They include: civil enforcement actions taken by EPA at facilities, criminal cases prosecuted by EPA under federal statutes and the U.S. Criminal Code, and cases in which EPA provided significant support to cases prosecuted under state criminal laws. They do not include: state civil cases or civil cases where EPA provided significant support to a state. The indicators on the map generally mark the location of the site or facility where the violations occurred or were discovered. Data are updated from the EPA program system on a weekly basis.

Visit the [Information about the Enforcement Case Map](https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-enforcement-case-map) webpage

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-enforcement-case-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.



View full size, interactive Enforcement Case Map [↗](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/e73ed12f962842f5bbb588857b0804fa)

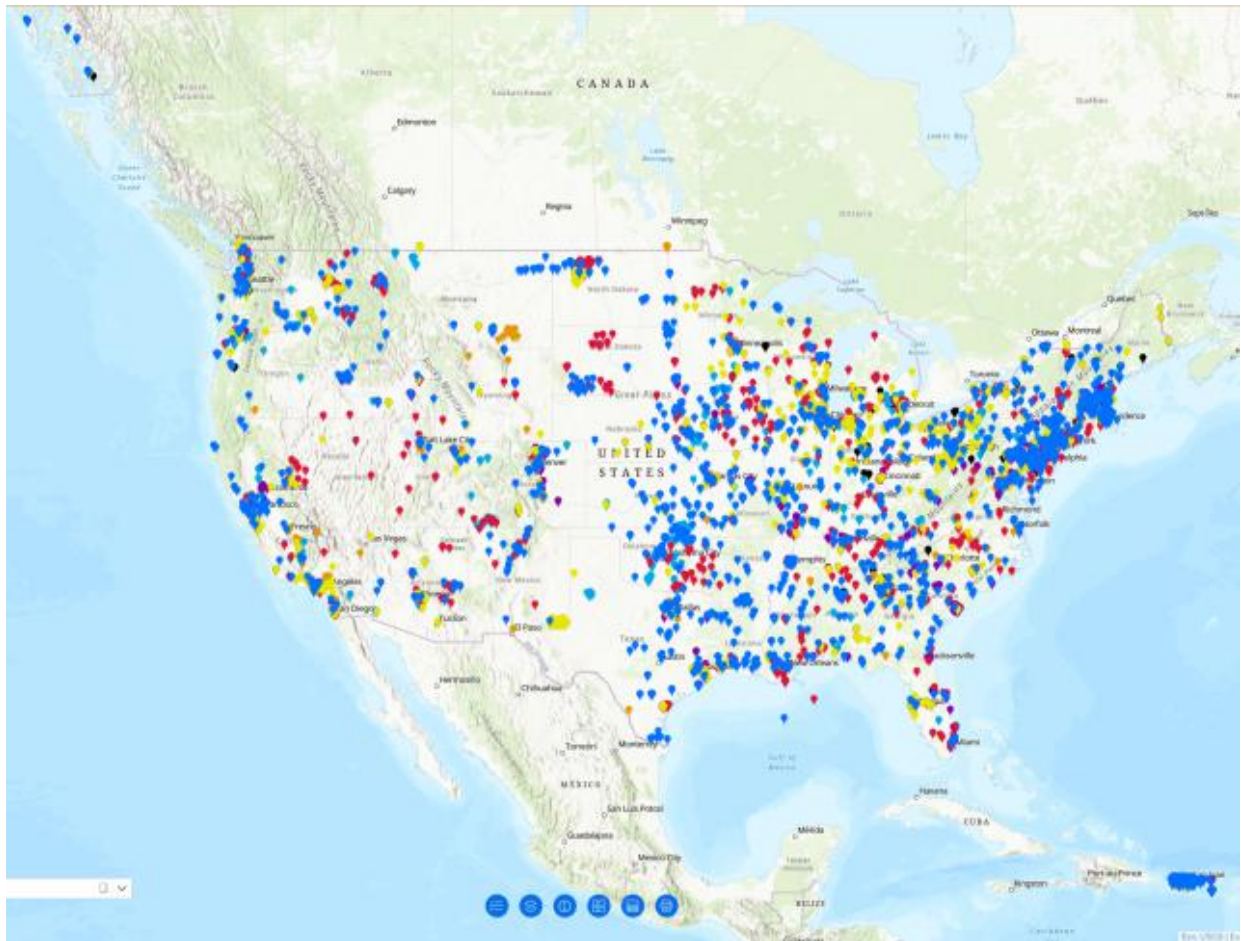
<<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/e73ed12f962842f5bbb588857b0804fa>>

On-site EPA Inspections Map

This interactive map shows information on On-site inspections, inspections done at the facility location, from federal fiscal year 2024. Included are all on-site inspections conducted by EPA under the federal statutes. They do not include: other federal compliance monitoring activities not done on-site or state on-site inspections. Data are updated from the EPA program system on a weekly basis.

Visit the [Information about the On-site EPA Inspections Map](https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-site-epa-inspections-map) webpage

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-site-epa-inspections-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide. [↗](#)



View full size, interactive On-site EPA Inspections Map [↗](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/43002c0dfe4a49b9beb2a10760e02641)

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/43002c0dfe4a49b9beb2a10760e02641>

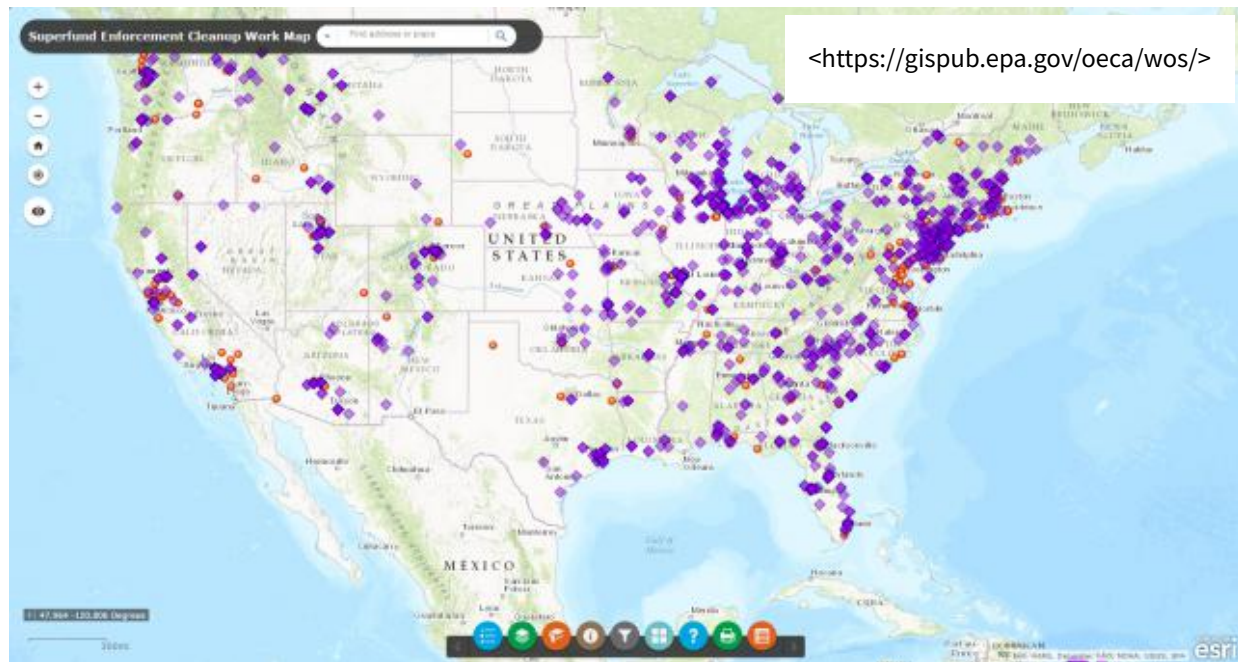
Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map

EPA's Superfund Settlements and Work Order Mapper <https://epa.gov/enforcement/map-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work> highlights the current cleanup work taking place at privately- and federally-owned Superfund sites across the country resulting from the Agency's enforcement work to negotiate cleanup settlement agreements or issue orders. The data is current through September 30, 2024.

The map contains data on the cleanup work at 878 sites under 1,461 enforcement agreements and orders valued at more than \$24.6 billion in estimated cleanup costs.

Visit the Information about the Superfund Cleanup Work Map webpage

<<https://epa.gov/enforcement/information-about-superfund-enforcement-cleanup-work-map>> for the map's data overview, disclaimer language, and user guide.



View full size, interactive Superfund Enforcement Cleanup Work Map <<https://gispub.epa.gov/oeca/wos/>>

Last updated on December 5, 2024

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Annual Budget Measures, Numbers at a Glance, and Regional Results

- Annual Budget Measures – FY 2024
- Numbers at a Glance – FY 2024
- Regional Results – FY 2024

The data presented in these slides reflect all EPA enforcement actions and compliance monitoring, including Federal Facility Compliance Agreements and inspections. These data do not include state and local enforcement actions or compliance monitoring.

Known data issues related to Annual Results can be found at Identified Limitations with Analyzing and Interpreting Annual Results Data and Charts (<https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/identified-limitations-analyzing-and-interpreting-annual-results-data-and-charts>). In addition, see Known Data Problems (<https://echo.epa.gov/resources/echo-data/known-data-problems>) for known problems in Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).

Navigation and Other Features

Note: These slides look best when viewed on a widescreen monitor. When viewing on a laptop monitor, to get each slide to show on one screen, you will need to decrease the zoom to 70% or lower.

Show Graph / Show Table

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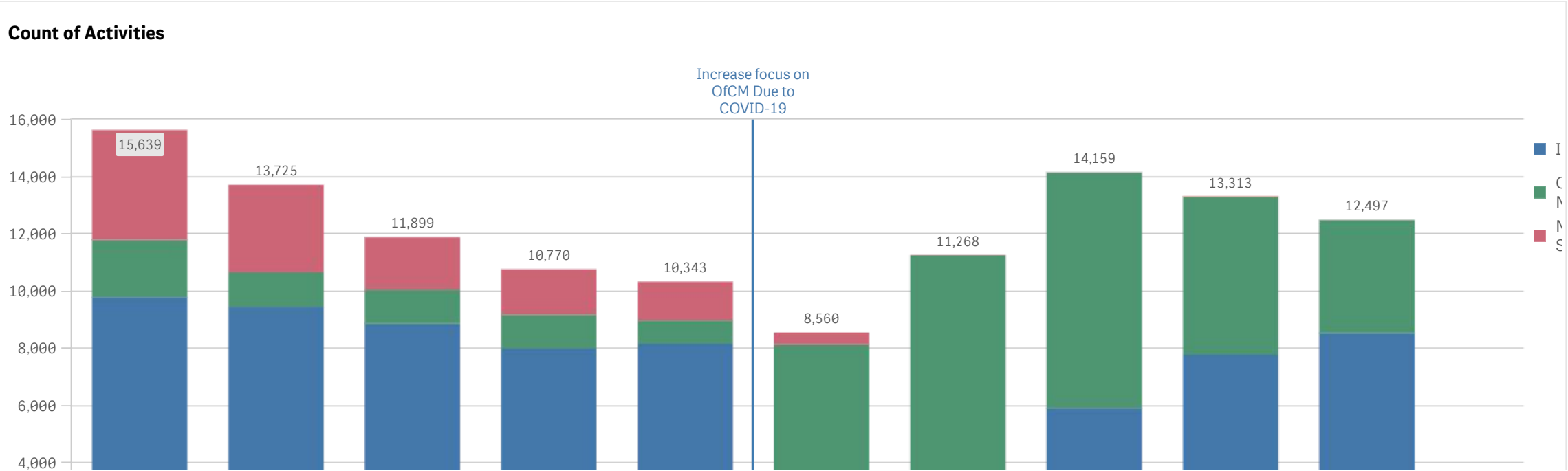
Use the “Show Graph / Show Table” button to toggle between showing the graph and showing a table of the counts/totals that make up the bars/lines on the graph. On some slides, the tables break out the data into additional sub-categories not shown on the graph. For the graphs that show rounded totals, the table presents the totals rounded as well.

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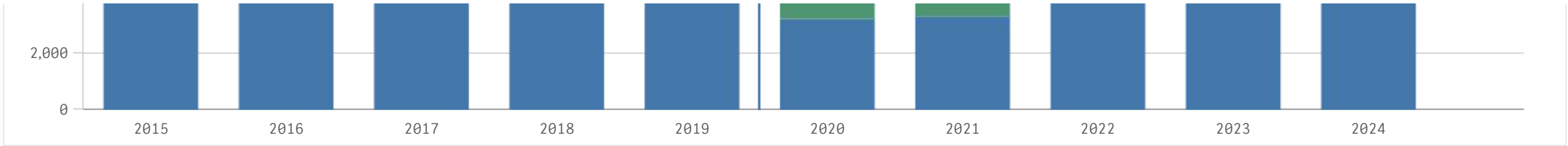
Use the “Export Data” button to export the counts/totals making up the bars/lines on the graph. For the slides that present rounded totals, the “Export Data” button exports, in contrast, the actual totals.

Federal Compliance Monitoring Activities Conducted by EPA FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- EPA has increased the number of on-site inspections, while still utilizing off-site compliance monitoring activities where appropriate (e.g., reviewing responses to information requests, facility monitoring reports, and sampling data). Since on-site inspections are often more time-consuming, the result has been a slight decrease in the overall number of compliance monitoring activities.



Footnotes:

1. An inspection is performed on-site at a regulated facility or activity; off-site compliance monitoring (OfCM) activities are performed off-site typically at an office. Beginning in FY 2021, the Office of Compliance required all manually reported SDWA UIC activities to be appropriately reported as either inspections or OfCM in ICIS.

2. Prior to FY 2020, OECA used a different methodology to determine which OfCM activities would be reported in Annual Results and did not collect data on all OfCM activities conducted.

[Show Graph](#) [Show Table](#)

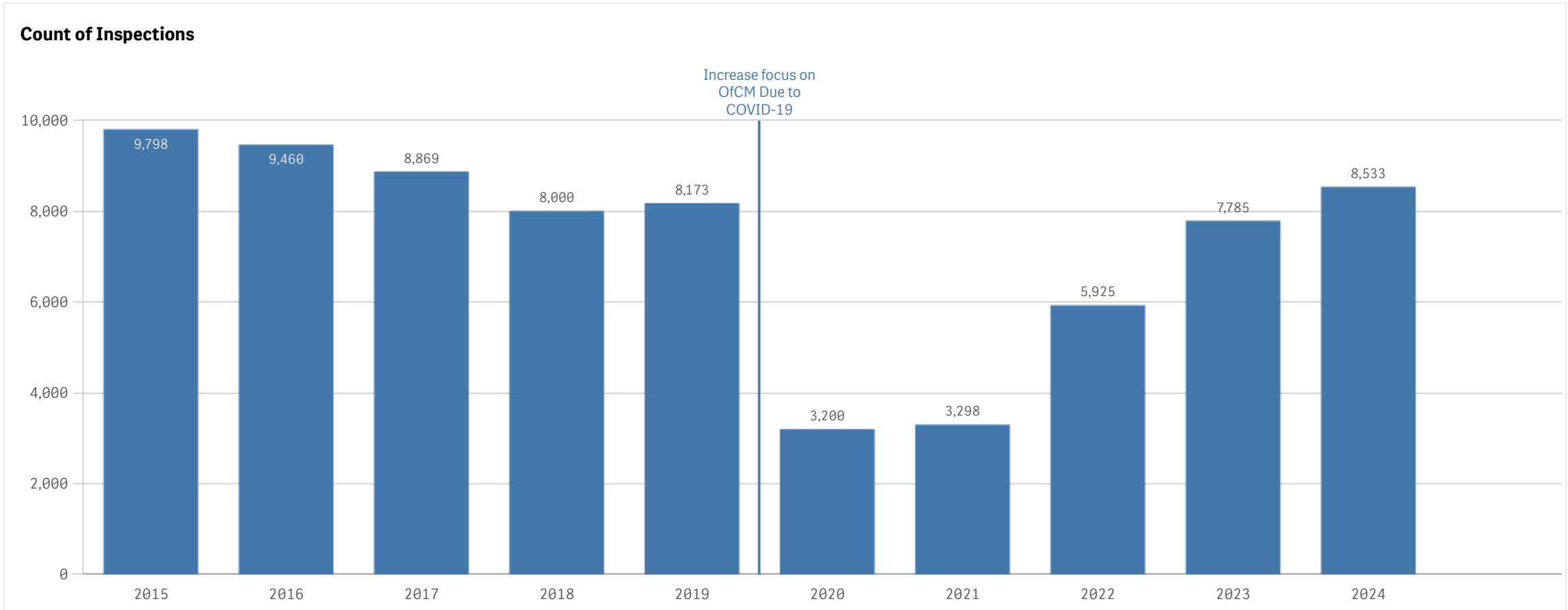
[Export Data](#)

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), RCRA Info (for RCRA HW), manual (for SDWA UIC) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, EPA performed over 8,500 inspections, which is over a 9% increase compared to FY 2023.
 - The highest number of inspections over the last seven years.

Footnotes:

1. An inspection is performed on-site at a regulated facility or activity.

[Show Graph](#) [Show Table](#)

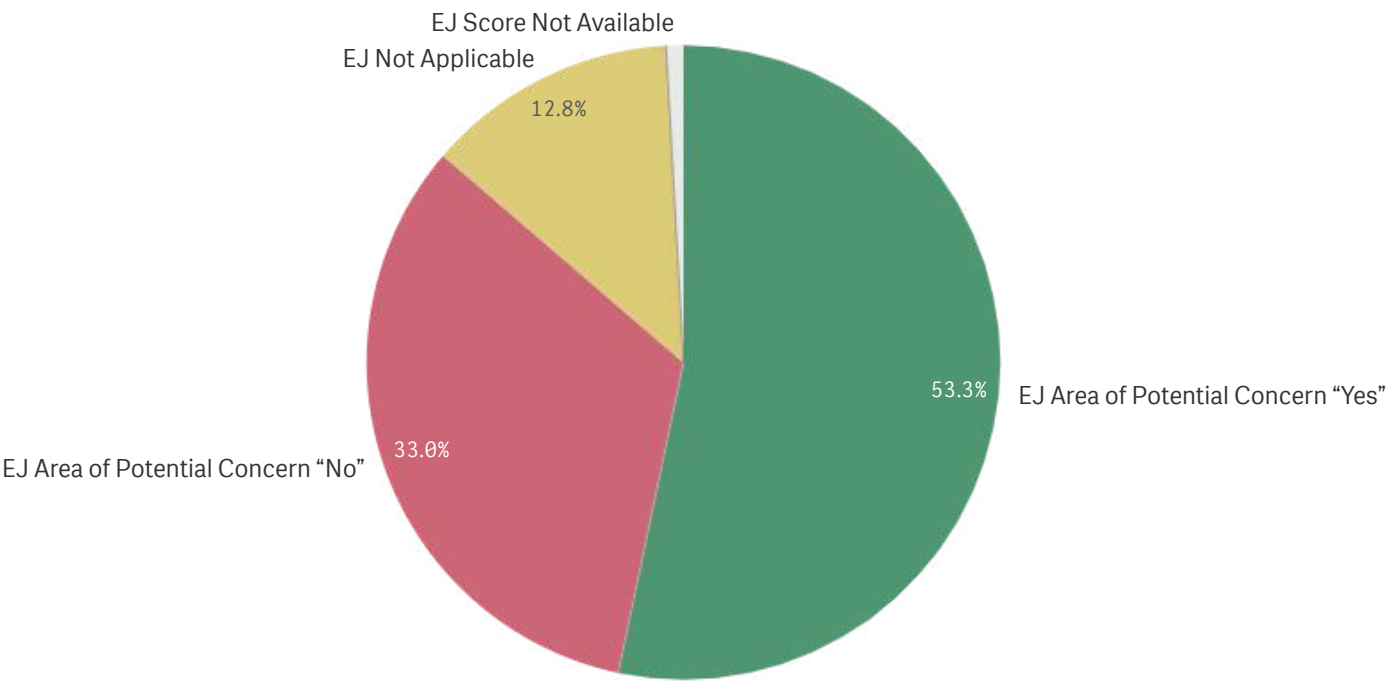
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Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), RCRA Info (for RCRA HW), manual (for SDWA UIC) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Federal Inspections Conducted by EPA in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*
FY 2024

Percentage of FY 2024 Federal Inspections in Areas of Potential EJ Concern and not in Areas of Potential EJ Concern



- Highlights:
- The *FY 2022 - 2026 EPA Strategic Plan* sets forth a goal to increase the percentage of inspections in areas of potential environmental justice (EJ) concern from past levels of approximately 30%.
 - In FY 2024, EPA performed over 53% of its inspections at facilities affecting communities that have experienced the worst pollution, exceeding the FY 2024 target of 50%.
 - This year, we made advances and refinements in our screening tool to ensure that we are focused on the most overburdened communities. While this resulted in a slight decline in the percentage of inspections in EJ areas, it increased our confidence that they are in areas where our presence can have the biggest impact.

Footnotes:

1. An inspection is determined to have been performed in areas of potential environmental justice concern either based on the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) value or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. "EJ Not Applicable" are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g. imports).
4. "EJ Score Not Available" are missing facility information.

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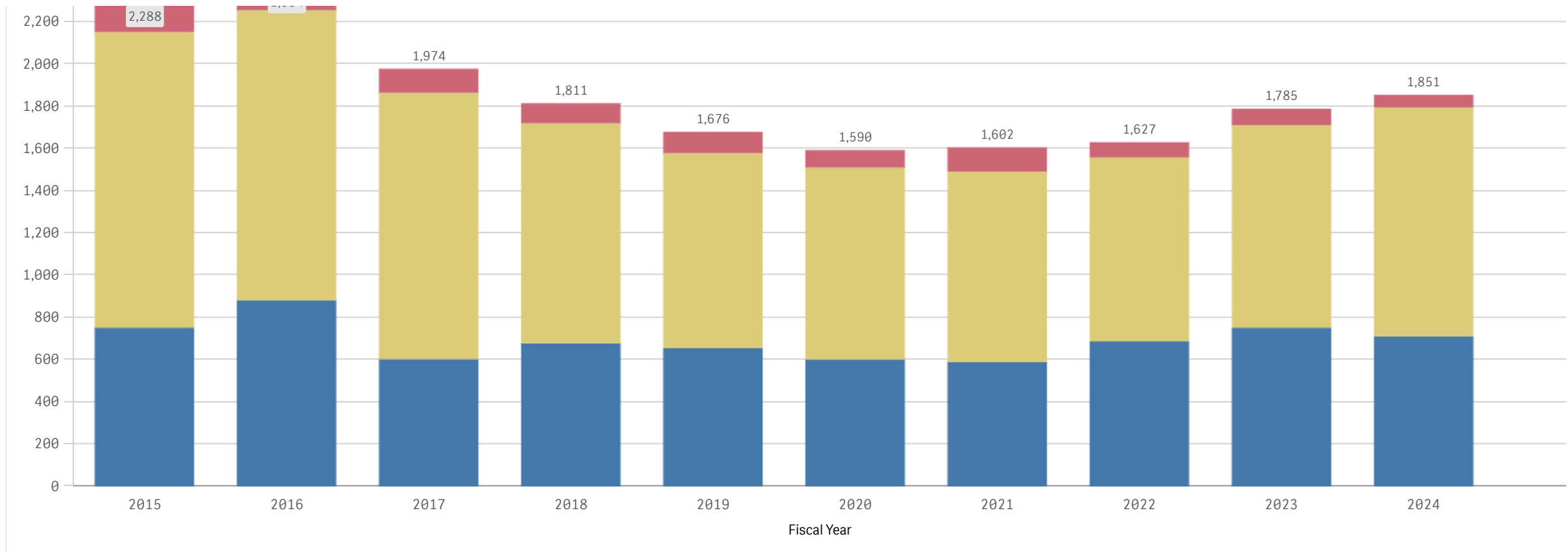
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and RCRA Info (for RCRA HW) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: November 13, 2024



Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions
FY 2015 – FY 2024





- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, EPA concluded 1,851 civil judicial and administrative cases, which includes 709 administrative compliance orders, 1,082 final administrative penalty orders, and 60 civil judicial conclusions.
 - The highest number of case conclusions over the last seven years.
 - Recent increases in staffing resources has enabled EPA’s civil enforcement program to conclude more cases.

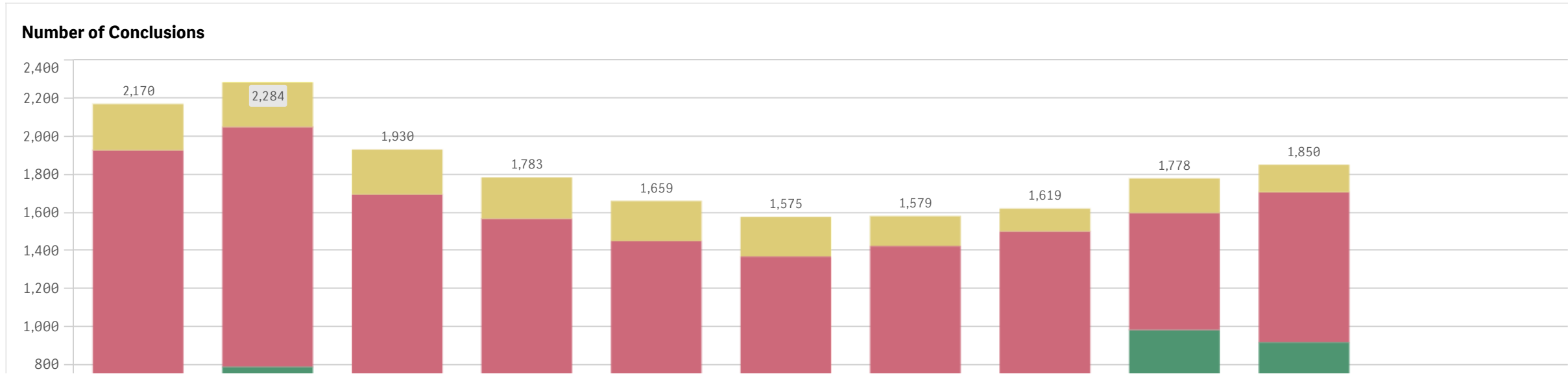
Footnotes:
1. Conclusions include the number of administrative and judicial enforcement actions concluded, as well as CERCLA cases.

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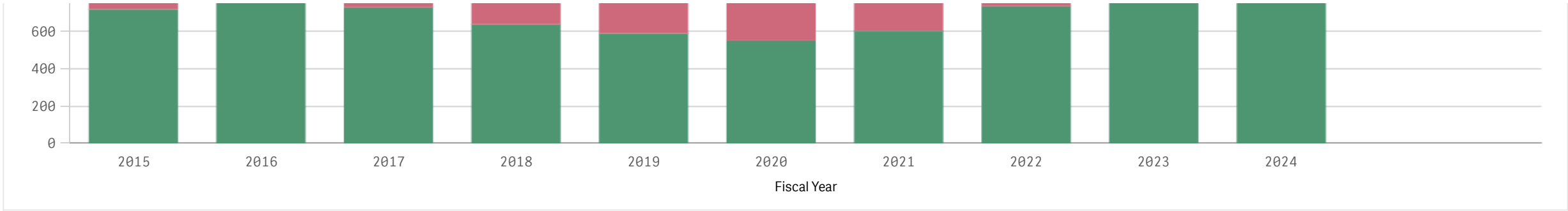
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*
FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024 nearly 50% of case conclusions addressed facilities in overburdened and underserved communities.
 - This is the second highest percentage since we have been tracking this measure.



Footnotes:

1. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
2. The green bar indicates the case addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. “EJ Not Applicable” are exempt because there is no specific locational impact data (e.g., imports).
3. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
4. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concerns prior to FY 2015. Therefore, the number of conclusions on this bar chart overall are slightly lower than the number on the Total Civil Enforcement Case Conclusions chart because this chart does not include cases initiated prior to FY 2015.

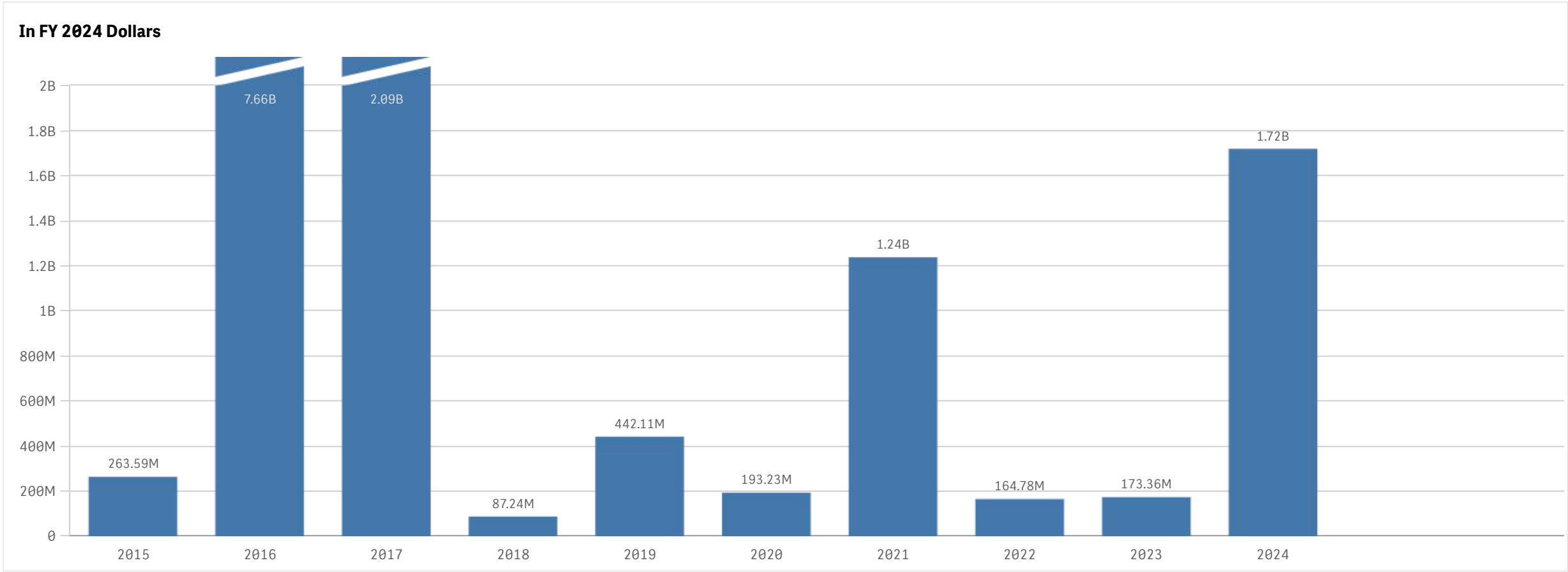
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[Export Data](#)

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed FY 2015 – FY 2024



- In FY 2024, EPA assessed over \$1.7B in federal administrative and civil judicial penalties.
- The Cummins Inc. Vehicle Emission Control Violations Settlement accounted for 86% of the total FY 2024 penalty amount. The \$1.48 billion penalty was the largest ever assessed in a Clean Air Act case.

1. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.
2. Dollar figures referenced in the bullets are not adjusted to reflect inflation/deflation.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

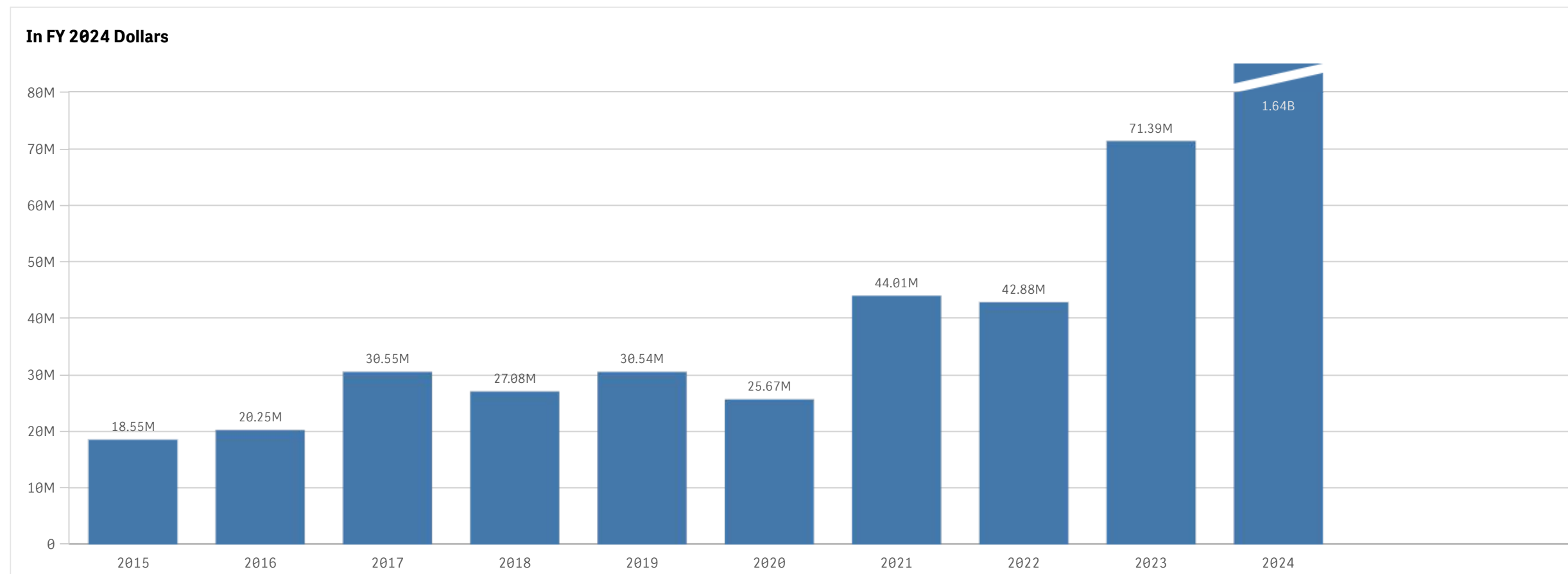
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Administrative and Civil Judicial Penalties Assessed in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concern prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in areas of potential environmental justice concern.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the penalty assessed amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in areas of potential environmental justice concern.
4. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

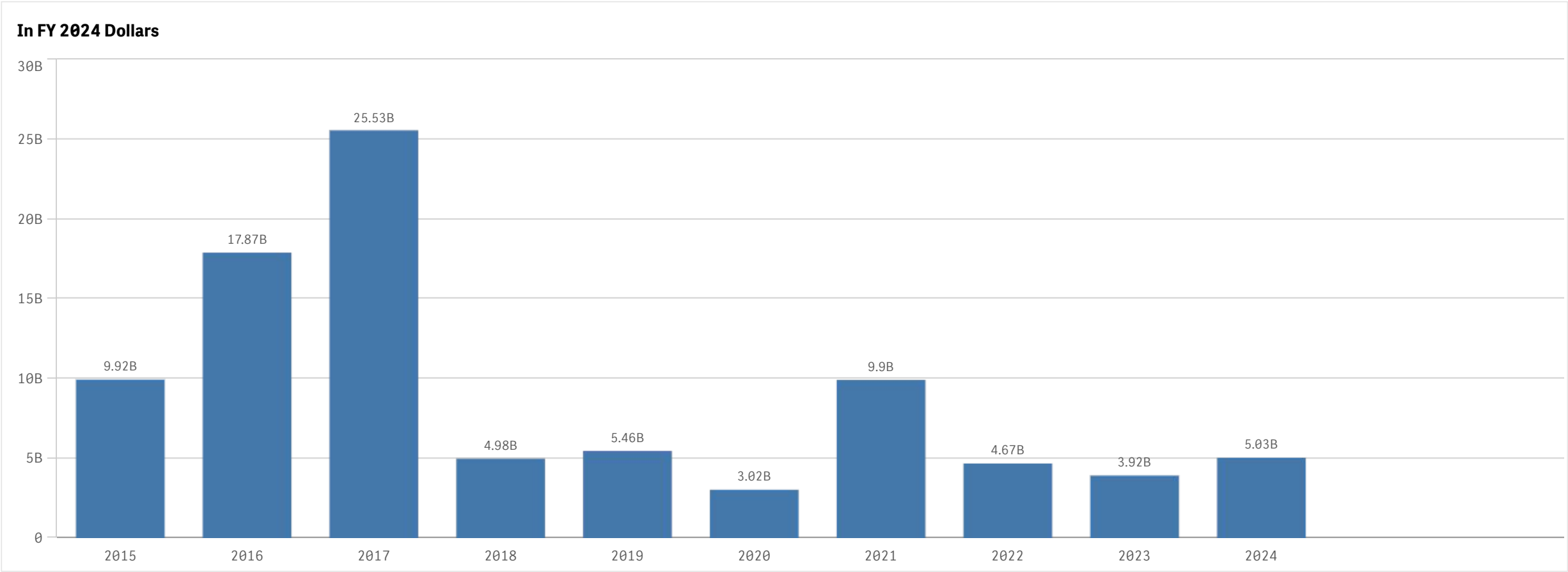
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Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) FY 2015 – FY 2024



Footnotes:

1. “Injunctive relief” refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.
2. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

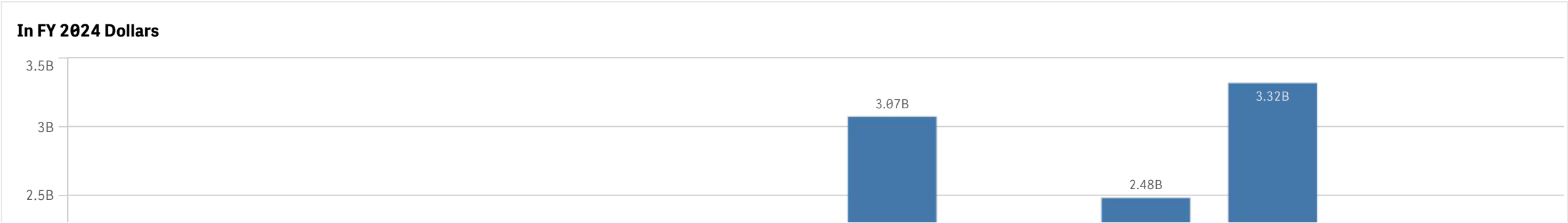
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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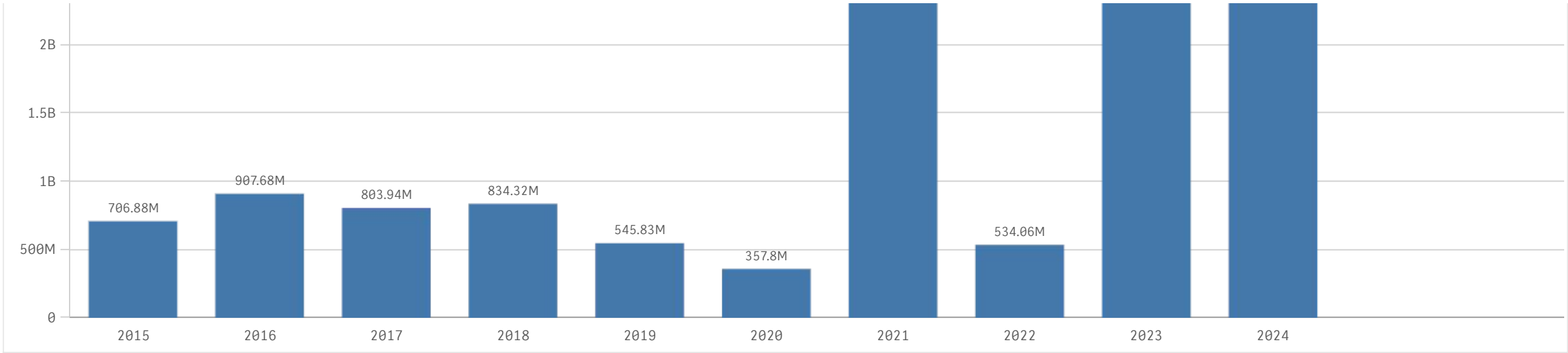
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Estimated Value of Administrative and Civil Judicial Complying Actions (Injunctive Relief) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern* FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, nearly 66% of the total injunctive relief came from cases in overburdened and underserved communities.
 - The County of Hawai’i and the Guam Waterworks Authority Clean Water Act wastewater treatment cases included over \$1



billion of injunctive relief, accounting for about 20% of the FY24 total.

Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concerns prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJScreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).
3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the Cost of Complying Actions is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.
4. “Injunctive relief” refers to actions mandated by an enforcement action that a regulated entity must perform, or refrain from performing, to bring that entity into compliance with environmental laws.
5. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

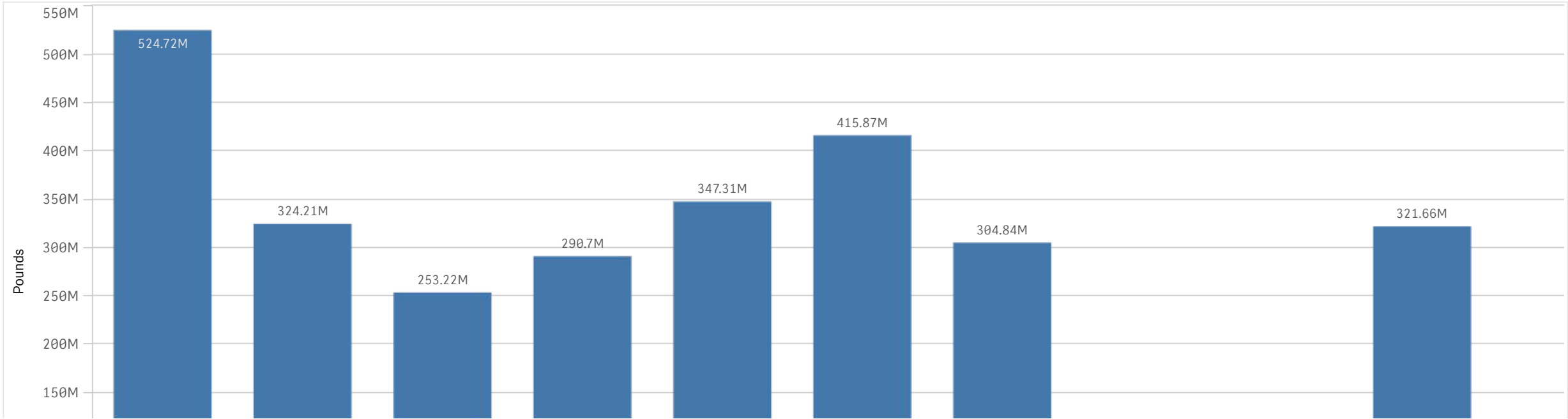
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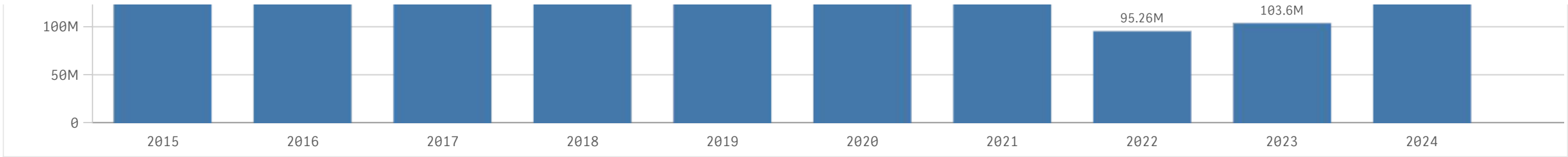
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, EPA enforcement actions required facilities to reduce, treat, or eliminate over 321M pounds of pollution.
 - Two cases - D.R. Horton, Inc. (the nation’s largest homebuilder) for Clean Water Act stormwater violations and Marathon Oil for Clean Air Act violations, accounted for over 37% of the FY 2024 total.
 - Environmental benefits were obtained in cases that included methane reductions from stationary sources, NOx reductions from mobile sources, preventing the sale and use of unregistered pesticides, and reducing emissions of hazardous air pollutants, which



are typically smaller amounts but higher toxicity.

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Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

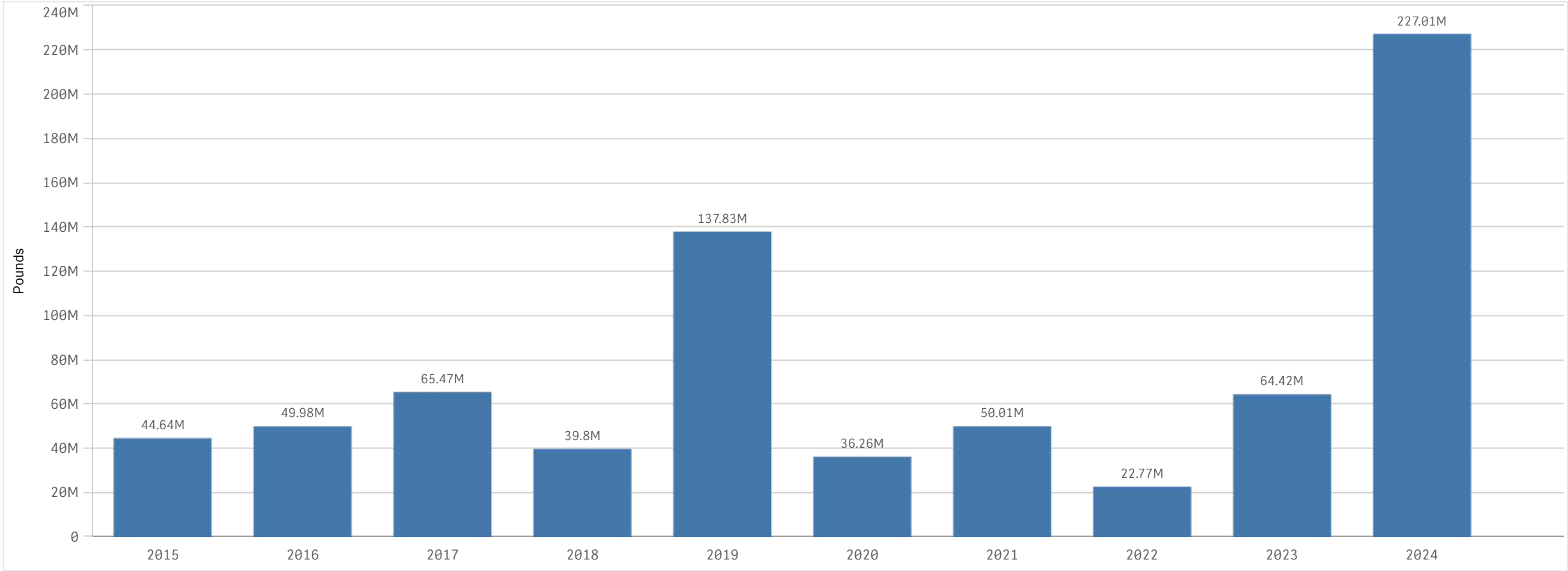
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Environmental Benefits: Estimated Pollutants Reduced, Treated, or Eliminated (Air, Toxics, and Water) in *Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, almost 70% (or over 227M pounds) of the total estimated pollutants required to be reduced, treated, or eliminated in were in communities that have experienced the worst pollution including:
 - 166M pounds of air pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.
 - Over 60M pounds of water pollutants to be reduced, treated, or eliminated; and
 - Over 180K pounds of toxics and pesticides to be reduced, treated, or eliminated.

Footnotes:

1. EPA is reporting results for cases initiated since FY 2015, since we did not routinely collect information on areas of potential environmental justice concern prior to FY 2015, that addressed at least one facility in an area of potential environmental justice concern. EPA relies on EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) or on the results of a more detailed manual review performed to determine if a case addressed facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern.

2. Starting April 2023, OECA switched to using the EJSscreen (<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>) supplemental demographic index, which is based on the average of 5 socioeconomic and health indicators (% low income, % limited English speaking, % less than high school education, % person with disabilities, and low life expectancy).

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3. For multi-facility cases where only some facilities are in an area of potential environmental justice concern, the pounds reduced amount is adjusted for the percentage of the facilities in an area of potential environmental justice concern. We expect additional facilities addressed by two FY 2024 judicial consent decrees will be linked to the enforcement actions in our database resulting in a possible slight change in the total amount of environmental benefits attributed to areas of potential environmental justice concern.

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

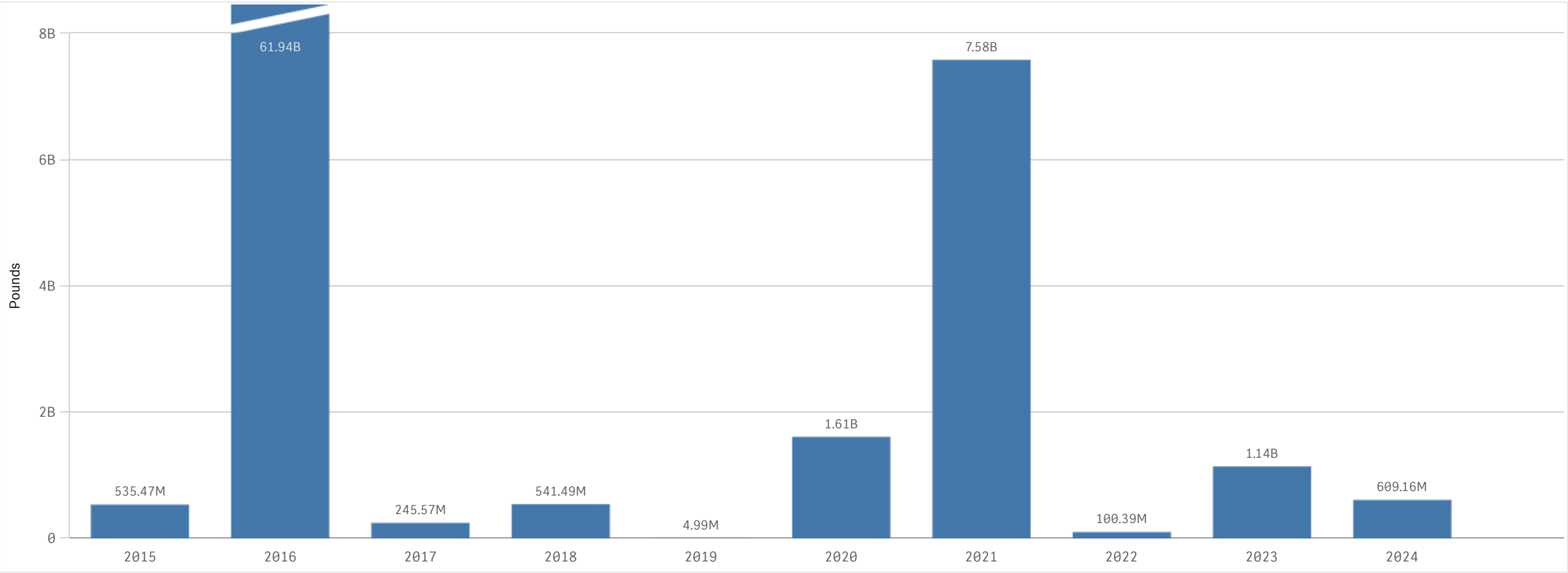
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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Environmental Benefits: Estimated Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste Treated, Minimized, or Properly Disposed

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, EPA enforcement actions required facilities to treat, minimize, or properly dispose of over 609M pounds of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.
 - Greenidge Generation LLC, the first settlement under the Coal Ash National Enforcement and Compliance Initiative (Coal Combustion Residuals), accounted for over 600M pounds, or 99% of the FY2024 total.

Footnotes:

1. Starting in FY 2016, EPA combined reductions in hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste into one measure. Totals for FY 2013 – 2015 are for hazardous waste reductions only.

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Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

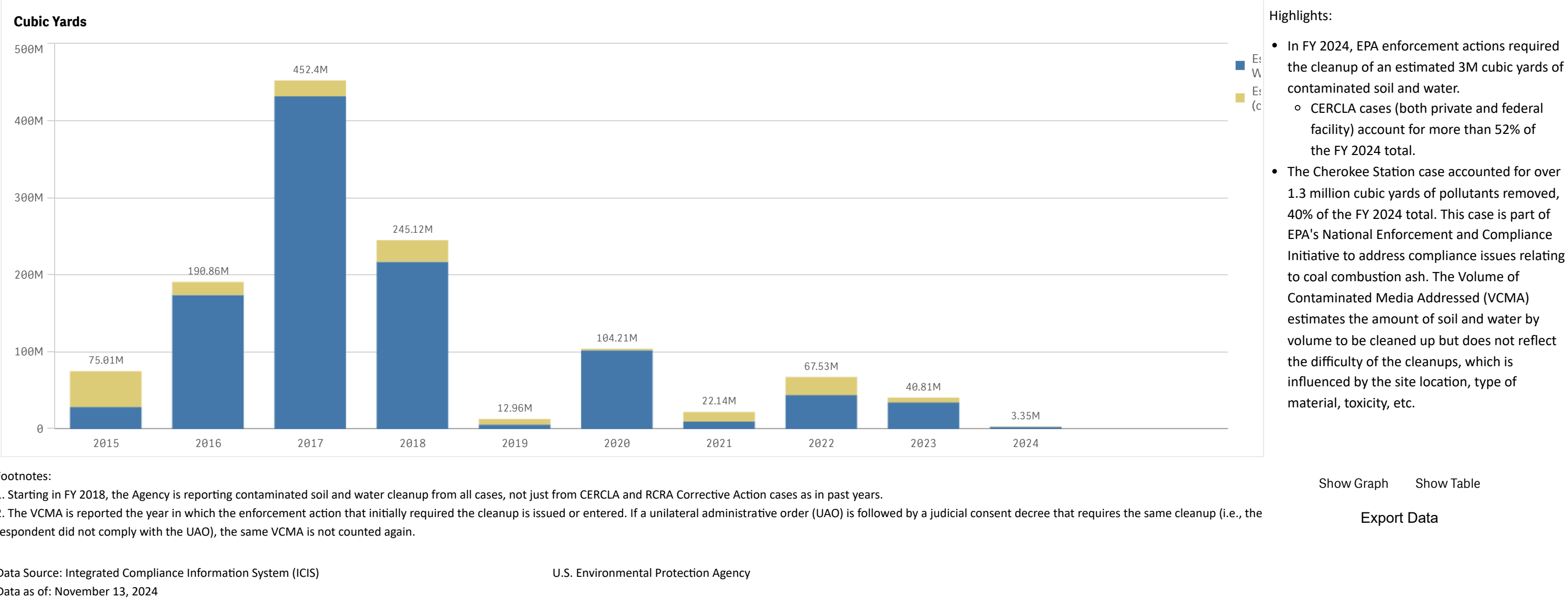
Data as of: November 13, 2024

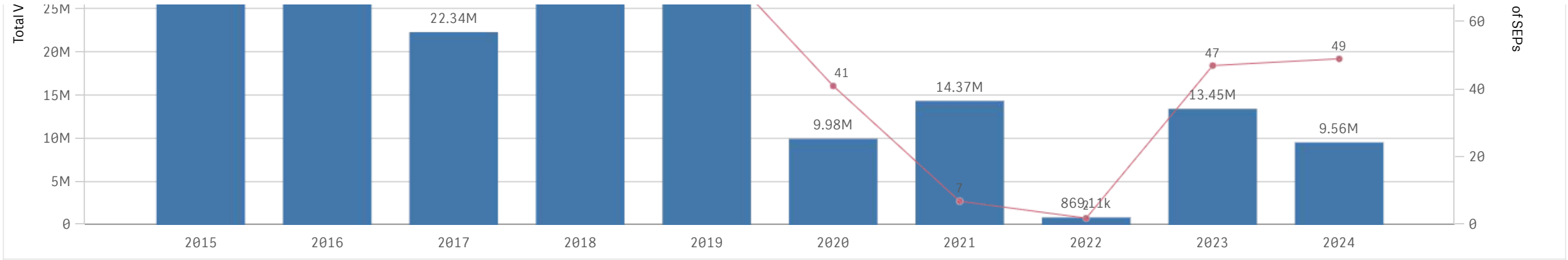
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Environmental Benefits: Estimated Volume of Contaminated Soil and Water to be Cleaned Up

FY 2015 – FY 2024





Footnotes:

- 1. A single settlement can have multiple SEPs.
- 2. The rate of inflation/deflation is determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

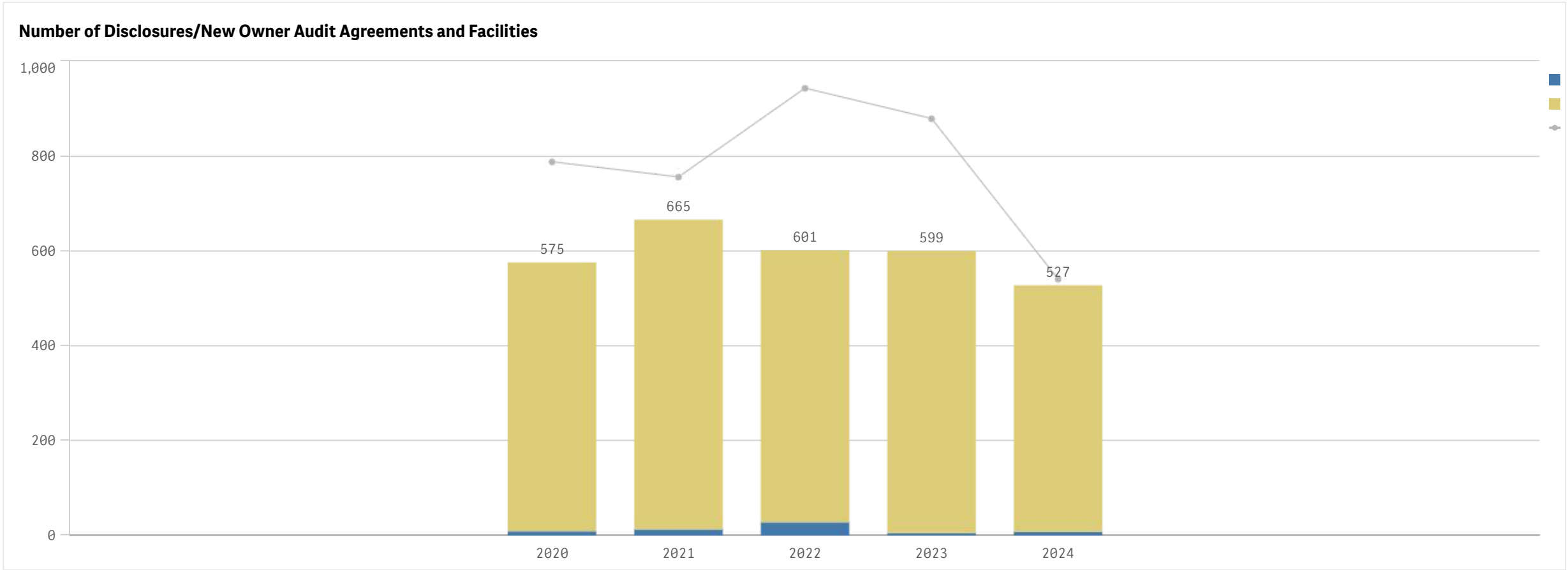
Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)
Data as of: November 13, 2024

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EPA Voluntary Disclosure Program: Number of Disclosures/New Owner Audit Agreements and Facilities
FY 2019 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, 527 voluntary disclosures and or new owner audit agreements covering violations at 540 facilities were made pursuant to EPA's self-disclosure policies.
- The number of facilities may vary per year and can be influenced by a few New Owner Audit Agreements.
- In FY 2024, almost 50% (230) of eDisclosures included EPCRA violations, where companies provided a certification indicating a return to compliance with EPCRA chemical reporting requirements at 257 facilities. Accurate data help increase the public's knowledge and access to information on chemicals at individual facilities, their uses, and releases into the environment. States and communities, working with facilities, can use the information to improve chemical safety and protect public health and the environment.

[Export Data](#)

Data Source: Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) and eDisclosure System

Data as of: November 4, 2024 (ICIS) and November 4, 2024 (eDisclosure System)

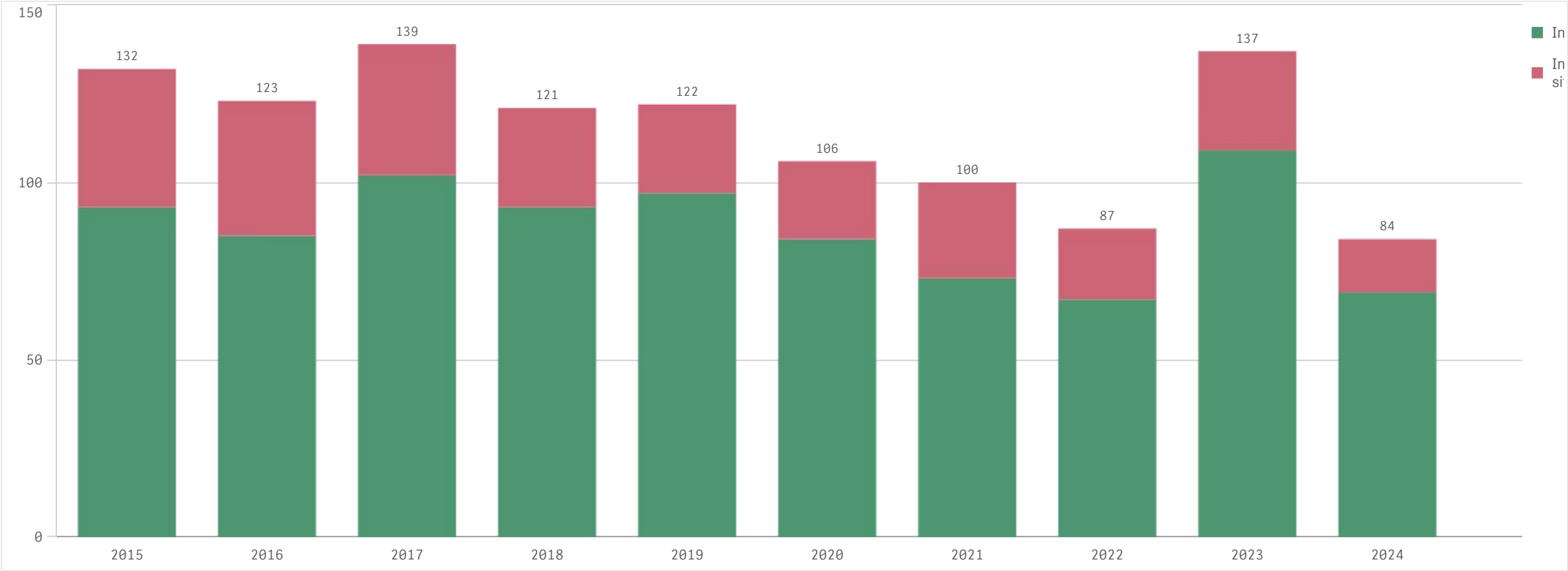
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Completed Superfund Enforcement Instruments, *Including Sites in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY2024, EPA’s work resulted in 84 enforcement instruments:
 - 58 settlements
 - 7 orders
 - 7 reuse agreements
 - 12 amendments
 - In FY 2024, 82% (69 of 84) of the completed enforcement instruments were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to overburdened and underserved communities.
 - Approximately 611,662 people live within a 1-mile radius of the sites associated with the 84 enforcement instruments.

Footnotes:

1. The number of enforcement instruments completed in FY 2023 are higher because 49 low-value Administrative Order-on-Consent (AOCs) agreements were negotiated at one site in Region 4 with a contentious PRP group.

[Export Data](#)

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen

FY24 data as of October 16th, 2024.

(SEMS is a live database, as such the number and value of enforcement instruments currently being reported may differ from previously reported annual results.)

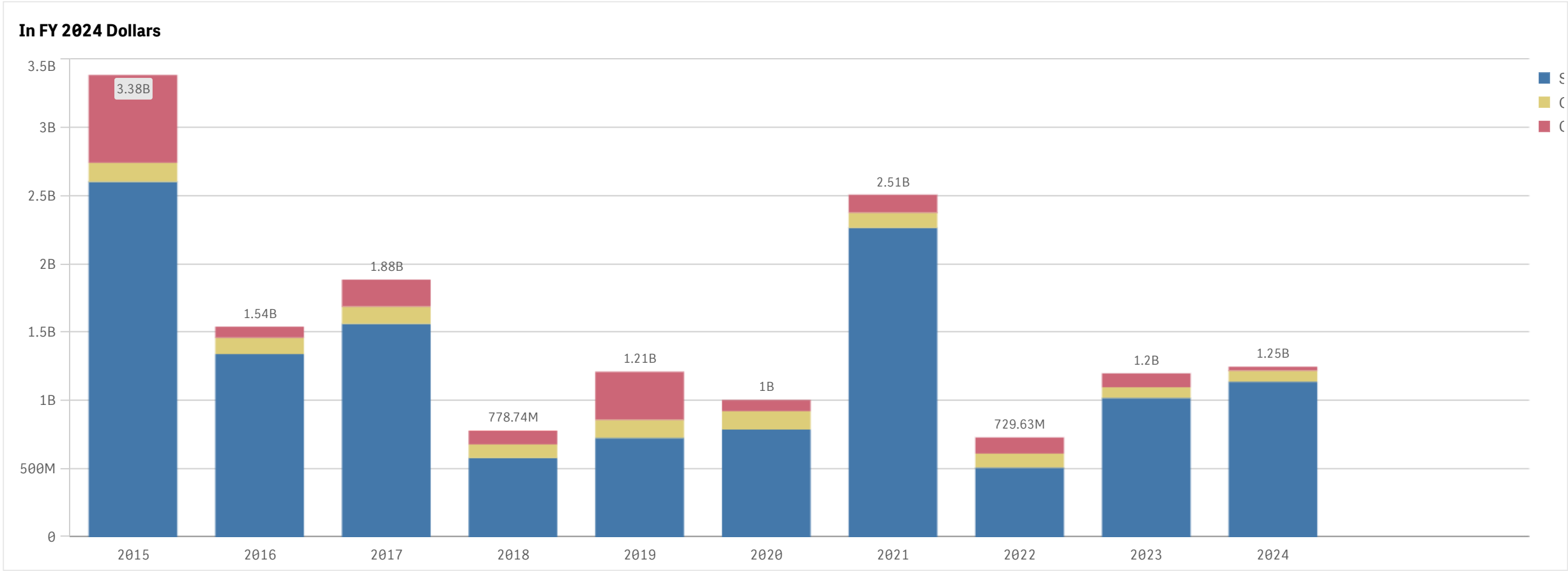
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Superfund Enforcement Commitments from Private and Federal Parties

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, responsible parties committed to spend:
 - over \$1.25 billion on new site cleanup
 - reimburse more than \$28 million of EPA's past costs from cleanup work at Superfund sites.
 - Additionally, EPA billed parties more than \$81 million in oversight costs.
 - In FY 2024, the Enforcement Amendment at the Gowanus Canal site in Region 2 (\$369 million) is the second largest Superfund amendment approximately 32% to the total amount of clean up commitments.

Footnotes:

- Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.
- All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY2024 dollars based on the monthly rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

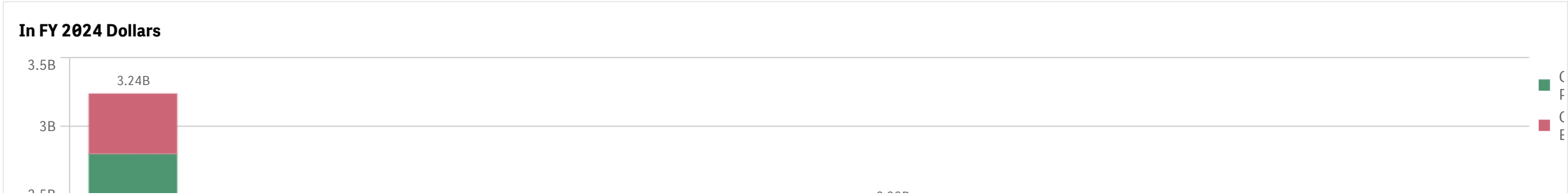
Data Source for Cleanup and Cost Recovery: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS)
FY24 data as of October 16, 2024.
(SEMS is a live database, as such the number and value of enforcement instruments currently being reported may differ from previously reported annual results.)
Data Source for Oversight: Compass Business Objects Reporting (CBOR), and FY14-FY23 data as of end of each fiscal year, and FY24 data as of October 16, 2024.

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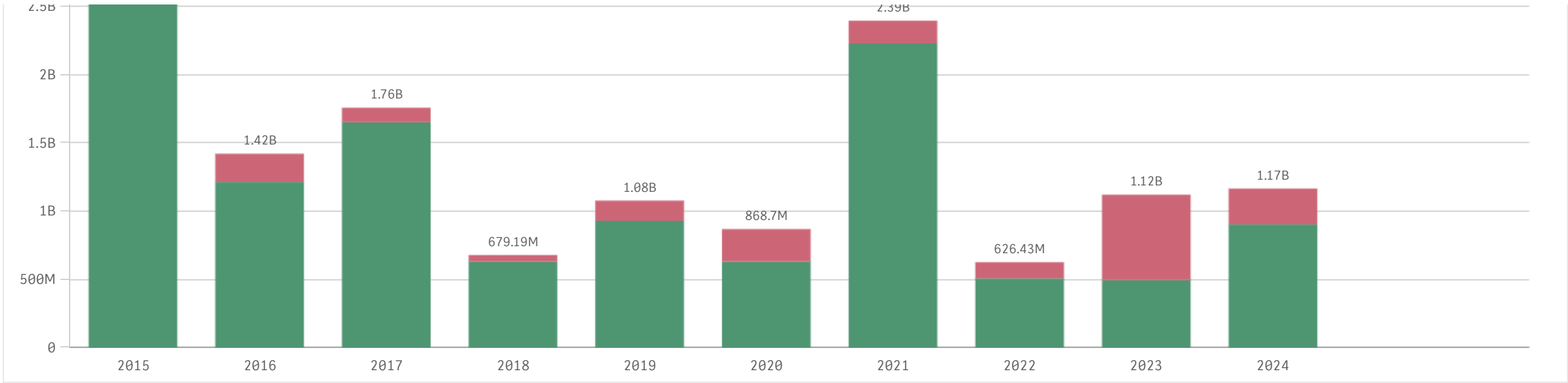
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Private and Federal Party Commitments for Cleanup and Cost Recovery at Superfund Sites, *Including Sites in Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, responsible parties committed to spend or reimburse more than \$1.17 B.
 - In FY 2024, 77% (\$903M of \$1.166B) of the total of committed dollars were associated with Superfund sites near or adjacent to overburdened and underserved communities.



Footnotes:

1. Totals include dollar committed for site Investigations, site cleanups and cost recovered from EPA cleanup work. Oversight is not included. Therefore, these environmental justice totals are slightly lower.
2. Totals include "allowed claims" under bankruptcy settlements.
3. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY2024 dollars based on the monthly rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Data Source: Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) and EJ Screen
FY24 data as of October 16th, 2024
(SEMS is a live database, as such the number and value of enforcement instruments currently being reported may differ from previously reported annual results.)

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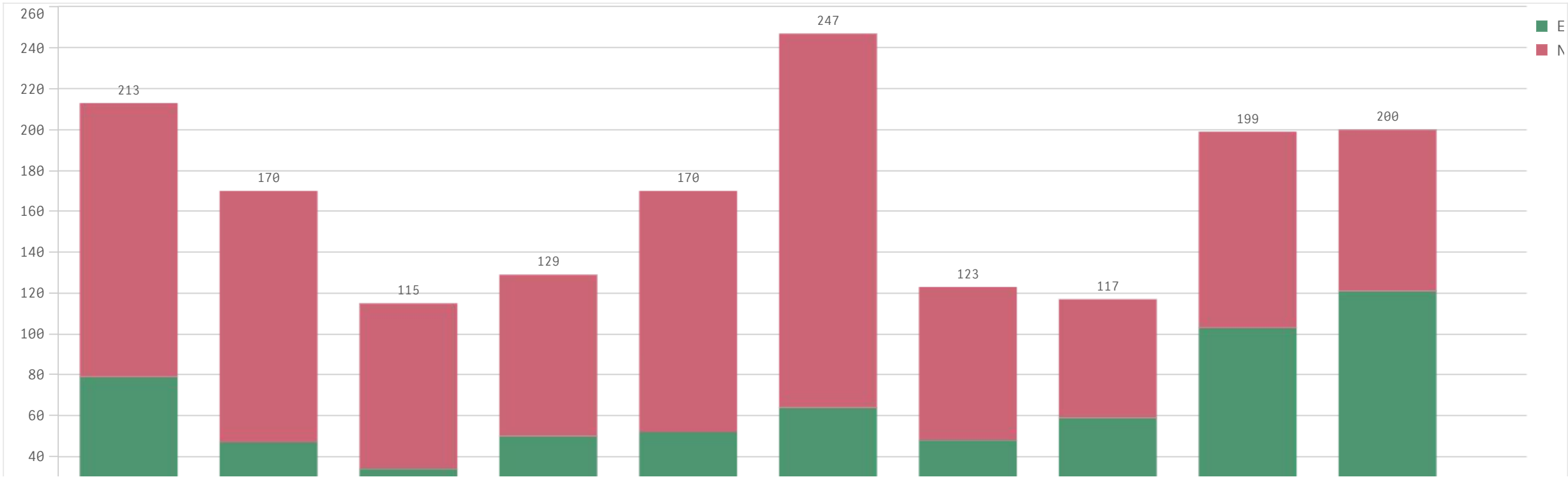
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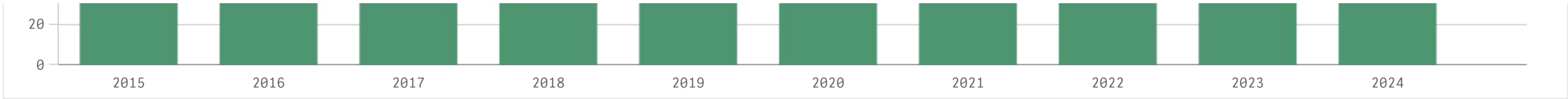
Criminal Investigations Opened, *Including Cases Affecting Areas of Potential Environmental Justice Concern*

FY 2015 – FY 2024



- Highlights:
- In FY 2024, we opened 200 cases, which is the highest since FY 2015, except for FY 2020, which was skewed by COVID fraud cases.
 - We have increased our focus on protecting overburdened and underserved communities as demonstrated by the increased numbers of cases (121 out of 200) with an environmental justice nexus within our total case load.
 - Corporate accountability and individual responsibility remain hallmarks of the criminal program.





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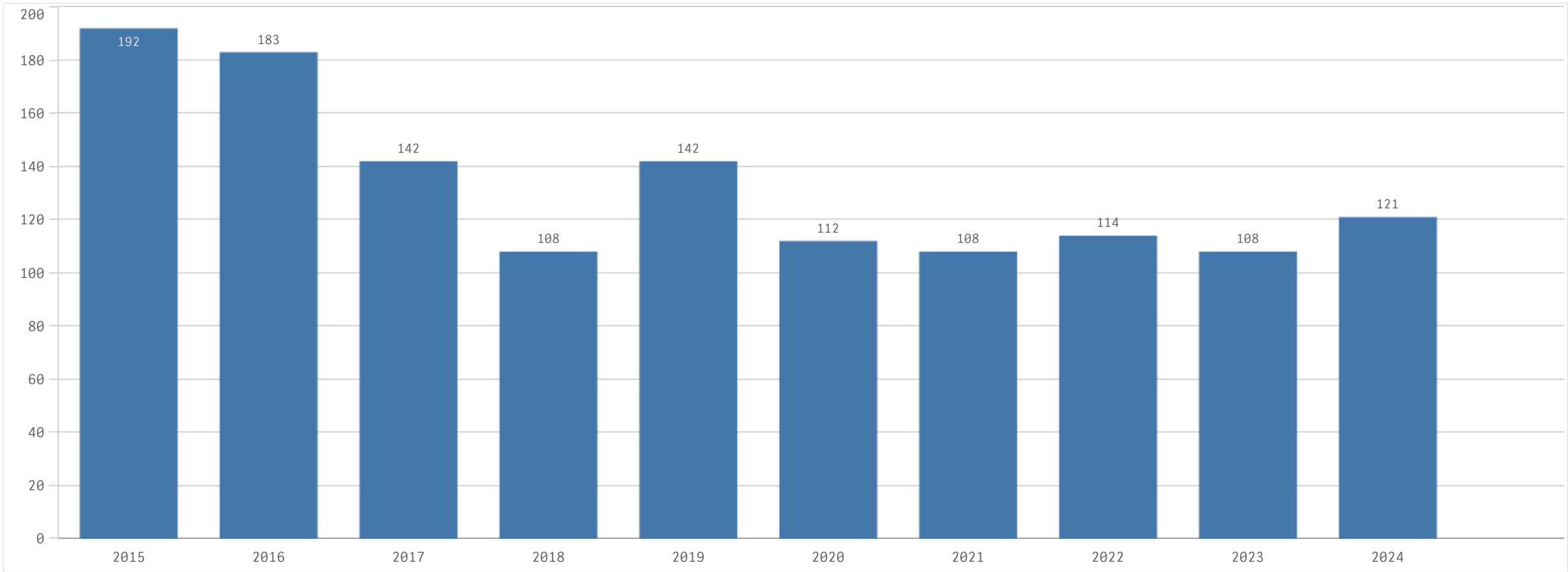
Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network
Data as of: October 31, 2024

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Criminal Defendants Charged
FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, the criminal program’s investigation led to 121 defendants charged, resulting in the highest total since FY 2019.
- The criminal program hired 18 new criminal investigators and enhanced coordination with civil enforcement, which should lead to an increased number of defendants being charged in the future.
- 45% of the defendants ultimately sentenced in FY 2024 committed crimes that impacted communities that have experienced the worst pollution.

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Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network
Data as of: October 31, 2024

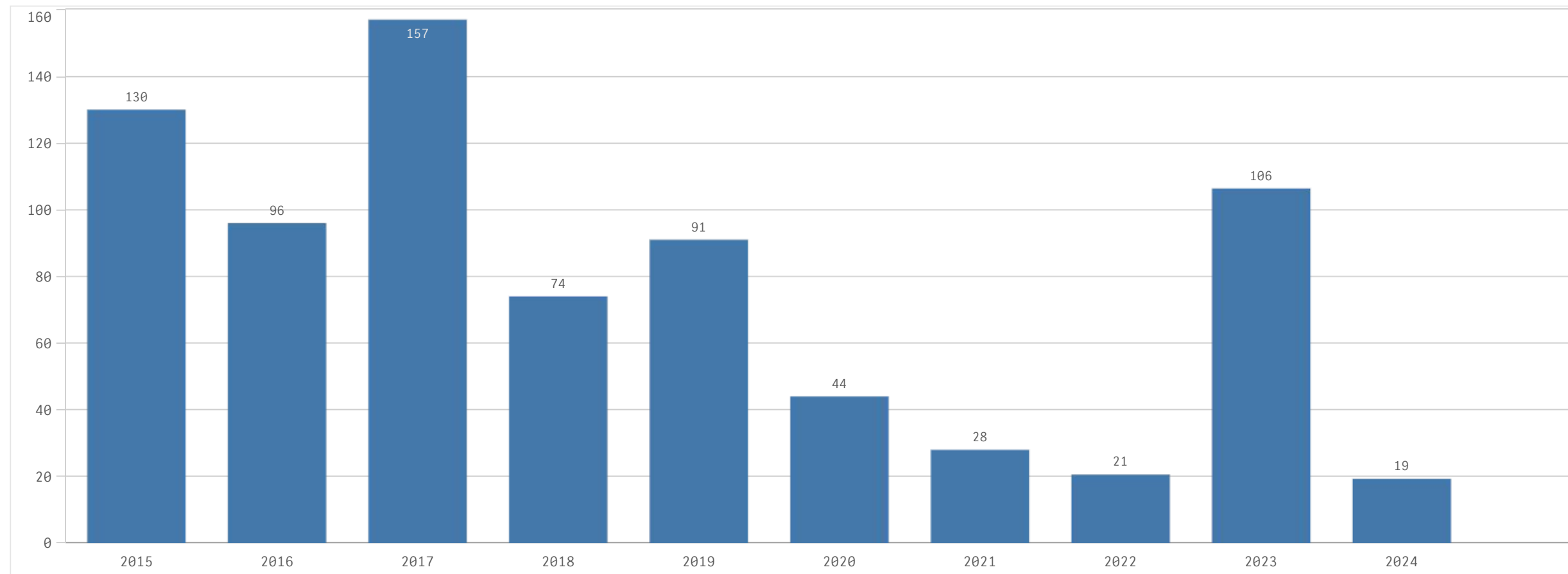
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Criminal Sentencing Results (Years of Incarceration)

FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- Although sentencing is outside the purview of EPA, our case results show that bad actors are being held accountable for their actions.
- FY 2024 years of incarceration is substantially lower than FY 2023, due primarily to Washakie Renewable Energy, which accounted for 83 years in FY 2023.

Footnotes:

1. In FY 2020, the criminal program began using a new criminal case reporting system which also tracks outcomes. The system captured additional home detention - FY 2020 = 4 years; FY 2021= 6 years; FY 2022 = 4 years; FY 2023 = 2.3 years and FY 2024 = 4.7 years.

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Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network

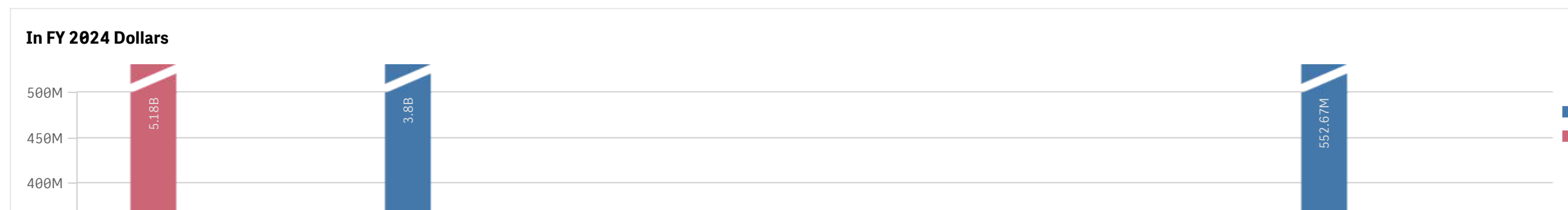
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Data as of: October 31, 2024

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Value of Criminal Fines and Restitution and Court Ordered Environmental Projects

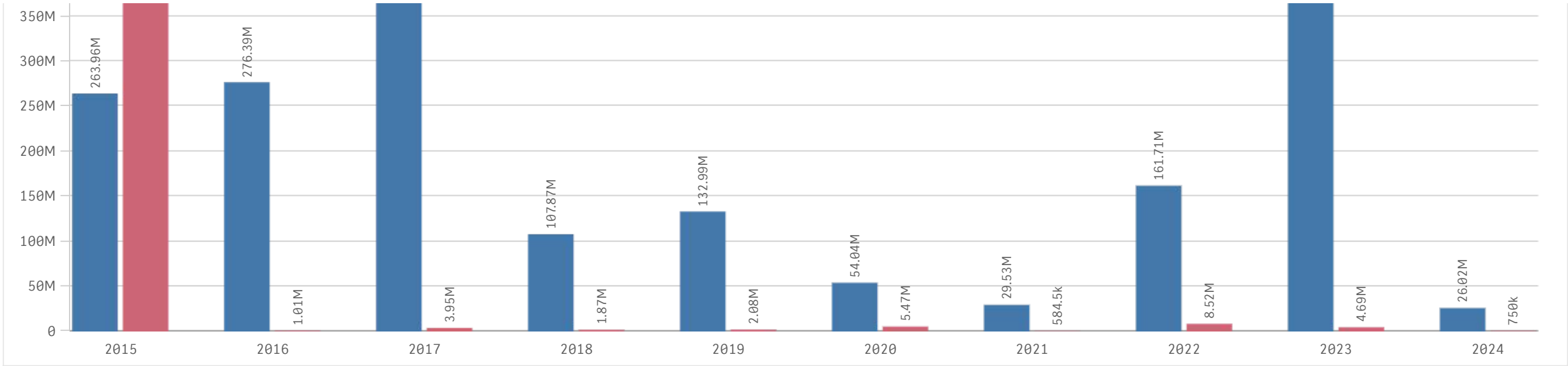
FY 2015 – FY 2024



Highlights:

- In FY 2024, the total of criminal fines, restitution, and court ordered projects exceeded \$26M and court ordered environmental projects were \$750,000.
- Annual totals vary widely due to large cases such as Duke Energy in 2015, Volkswagen in





Footnotes:
1. All prior FY dollar figures in the graph are adjusted to reflect the current value in FY 2024 dollars based on the rate of inflation/deflation as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

[Show Graph](#) [Show Table](#)

[Export Data](#)

Data Source: Online Criminal Enforcement Activities Network
Data as of: October 31, 2024

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Annual Budget Measures FY 2024



Measure Number	FY 2024 Annual Budget Measure	Target	Actuals
PM 409	Number of federal on-site compliance monitoring inspections and evaluations and off-site compliance monitoring activities.	11,000	12,500
PM 434	Millions of pounds of pollutants and waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.	-	931M
PM 436	Number of open civil judicial cases more than 2.5 years old without a complaint filed.	95	57
PM 444	Percentage of EPA inspection reports sent to the facility within 70 days of inspection.	75%	79%
PM 450	Percentage of EPA inspections at facilities affecting communities with potential environmental justice concerns.	50%	53%

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Numbers at a Glance FY 2024



Civil Enforcement Results

*Total rounded to the nearest thousand.

Results	Concluded Cases
Total Estimated Pollution Reduced, Treated or Eliminated (Pounds)*	321,656,000
Estimated Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Treated, Minimized or Properly Disposed of (pounds)*	609,164,000
Estimated Contaminated Soil/Debris to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)*	530,000
Estimated Contaminated Water/Aquifer to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)*	2,824,000

Civil Enforcement Monetary Commitments

Totals rounded to the nearest thousand.

Monetary Commitments from Concluded Cases	Commitment
Estimated Value of Complying Actions to be Taken in Response to EPA's Concluded Enforcement Actions (Injunctive Relief)	\$5,026,352,000
Estimated Investments in Projects that Benefit the Environment and Public Health (Supplemental Environmental Projects)	\$9,561,000
Administrative Penalties Assessed	\$62,165,000
Judicial Penalties Assessed	\$1,657,550,000

Stream Miles Restored or Created (Linear Feet)*	49,000
Wetlands Restored or Created (Acres)	4,464
People Protected by Safe Drinking Water Act Enforcement (# of People)*	1,461,000
Volume (gallons) of Untreated Discharge Eliminated*	331,275,000
Emission Prevented from CAA Mobile Sources (pounds)*	5,940,000
Hazardous Waste Prevented from Release (pounds)*	12,160,000
Extremely Hazardous Substances Properly Controlled (Pounds)*	263,642,000
Liquid in Underground Storage Tanks Prevented from Release	110,000

Civil Enforcement and Compliance Activities

Activities	Results
Referrals of Civil Judicial Enforcement Cases to Department of Justice (DOJ)	109
Supplemental Referrals of Civil Judicial Enforcement Cases to DOJ	6
Civil Judicial Complaints Filed with Court	60
Civil Judicial Enforcement Case Conclusions	60
Administrative Penalty Order Complaints	987
Final Administrative Penalty Orders	1,082
Administrative Compliance Orders	709

State/Local Judicial Penalties Assessed From Joint Federal-State/Local	\$221,046,000
Stipulated Penalties Paid	\$13,220,000

Superfund Cleanup Enforcement

Totals rounded to the nearest thousand.

Superfund Enforcement Party Commitments	Commitment
Amount Committed by Parties to Clean up Superfund Sites	\$1,137,254,000
Amount Committed by Parties to Pay for Government Oversight of Superfund Cleanups	\$81,125,000
Amount Committed by Parties to Reimburse the Government for Money Spent Cleaning up Superfund Sites	\$28,495,000

Criminal Enforcement Program

*Total rounded to the nearest thousand.

Activities	Results
Environmental Crime Cases Opened	200
Defendants Charged	121
Years of Incarceration	19
Fines and Restitution*	\$26,020,000
Value of Court Ordered Environmental Projects*	\$750,000

Cases with Supplemental Environmental Projects	47
Compliance Monitoring Activities	12,497

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Regional Results FY 2024



Region

-  1
- ☐ 2
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- ☐ 6
- ☐ 7
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 9
- ☐ 10
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Civil Cases – Accomplishments

EPA Region 1 - Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Region	Results	Concluded Cases
1	Total Estimated Pollution Reduced, Treated or Eliminated (Pounds)	1,071,946
1	Estimated Contaminated Water/Aquifer to be Cleaned Up (cubic yds)	103

Civil Cases – Enforcement Activities

EPA Region 1 - Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Region	Activities	Results
1	Case Initiations	131
1	Case Conclusions	130

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